FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

VOL XX. FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 28, 1838. [NO. 1082.]

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, WEEKLY,
By Edward J. Hale,
$3 per annum, if paid in advance; $3 50 per annum, if paid during the year of subscription; or $4 at the end of the year.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each subsequent publication. Advertisers are requested to note the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

Notice.

An adjourned meeting of the Committee of Finance will be held at the Court House in Fayetteville, on Thursday, the 1st day of March, at which time those having claims against the County would do well to present them.

JONATHAN EVANS,
C. P. MALLETT,
HENRY ELLIOTT, } *Committee.*

February 19, 1838. 81 2w.

For Sale.

200 BARRELS St. Croix SUGAR,
50 Bags Laguira COFFEE,
For sale by
J. HUSKE & SON.

February 21, 1838. 81-tf.

Revised Statutes.

The Revised Statutes of North Carolina, published by order of the Legislature, may be had of the Subscriber. Price for the 1st volume $3, for the 2d, $4; for both together $9
E. J. HALE.

February 20.

Irish Potatoes.

50 BBLS. Irish POTATOES, for sale by
H. LEETE.

February 20. 81tf.

STEAM BOAT

For Sale, at Wilmington.

The Steamer CLARENDON, and her TOW BOATS, *Jack Downing and Henry A Wise,* will be sold at Auction, on Monday the 12th day of March.

The Steamer was built in 1833, of best Carolina materials, say live oak, red cedar, and yellow pine, fastened and copper fastened.

Her length is 105 feet, beam 18½ feet, depth of hold 8 feet; her engine is high pressure, 40 to 50 horse power, vertical and constructed by Watchman & Bratt, of Baltimore; her speed is fair, and for safety and durability, she has no superior.

The **TOW BOATS,**

are well adapted to river transportation, new and strong.

Terms, 6, 12 and 18 months credit, approved paper. They will be sold positively without reserve. Purchasers to pay for necessary papers.

WILL. O. JEFFREYS, Auct'r.

The Tow Boats, it is presumed, are well known on the river as new, substantial Boats, of great power in carrying, and of light draft of water. Further information may be had on application to John P. Brown or W. O. Jeffreys.

February, 1838. 81-ts.

Raleigh and Columbia RAIL ROAD COMPANY.

The Books of Subscription for the Capital Stock of this Company, are now re-opened at Haywood, Pittsborough, Carthage, Rockingham and Fayetteville, under the superintendence of the same Commissioners as heretofore, and will continue open until the first day of April next.

By order of the Commissioners at Raleigh.
Raleigh, Feb 12, 1838. 81-3w.

State of North Carolina.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

This day ELL MUNROE, of said County, appeared before me this day, and made oath, that a promissory note, for twenty-five dollars, given to Jesse Powers, and payable to him, dated some years since, is lost or mislaid—said note not fully satisfied, the public are cautioned against paying for the same.

DANIEL MUNROE.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 17th day of February, 1838

THOS N. CAMERON, *J. P.*

Pocket Book Lost.

The Subscriber has either misplaced, or had taken from her, a POCKET BOOK containing Notes, – one on Elias Butler and a Mr. Smith, made payable to Jno. McMillan, for $100; one on Charles McArthur and Malcom McMillan, made payable to John McMillan, for $25. All persons are hereby cautioned against trading for said Notes, as I have never received value for them.

FLORAH McCORMICK.

Lumberton, Robeson C'ty, Feb 17, 1838.

$25 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the plantation of the subscriber in Onslow county, on Saturday night, the 27th January last, a Negro Man, named ADAM, about twenty-five years, of very black complexion, about five feet nine or ten inches high. There is a vacancy in his front teeth, both above and below, as if a tooth had been extracted. But I think he never had a tooth where there seems to be a tooth missing Said Negro was raised in Sampson or Duplin county, perhaps partly in each, as he says he has acquaintances in Cumberland county, and that he has at some previous time been a runaway, and was fed in Fayetteville, where he is known by the name of Willis, who at that time was engaged to a hotel. He will no doubt be found about in Cumberland, Sampson, and Duplin counties. I will give the above reward for his apprehension and confinement in jail, so that I can get him, or I purchased Adam of Mrs. Julia A. Grice, near Dudley, in Wayne county, and formerly of Onslow.

Any person apprehending said negro will please to inform me at French's Mills, Onslow county, N. C.

DANIEL L. RUSSEL.

Onslow, February 7th, 1838 81-6w.

Taken up,

Committed to the Jail of Pitt County, on the 3d day of February, 1838, a negro man who says his name is JIM, and that he belongs to John Dawson, who resides near Fayetteville, N. C. He is about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, stout built, complexion black, both ears cut, and about 28 years of age. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

BENJ. M. SELBY, *Sheriff.*

Jacksonville, N. C., Feb. 5, 1838. 81tf

EARTHENWARE, CHINA and GLASS.

THOMAS J. BARROW,
IMPORTER,
No. 35, Nassau Street,
NEW YORK,

OFFERS for sale a COMPLETE ASSORTMENT in the above line, comprising many very choice patterns—repacked to order for country trade, or in the original package. Orders by letter will receive every attention.

New York, Jan. 9, 1838. 78-11w

HATS! HATS!

THE Subscriber is now receiving, at the North East corner of Market Square, a *Splendid supply* of **HATS** and **CAPS,** which will make his assortment the most complete ever offered in this market, comprising gentlemen's superfine fashionable

Black and drab beaver,
Do broad brim, do.
Do broad and narrow brim plain Russia,
Fine fashionable and broad brim Castors,
Youths' do do do do
Military do
Rorams, a great variety,
Smooth Raccoon,
Otter, Mink, and Musk-rat drab,
Lamb's wool, do
Gentlemen's superfine, fur sealed CAPS.

☞He also continues to manufacture all kinds of Hats to order.

DAVID GEE.

December 20, 1837. 77tf.

NEW BOOKS.

LOCKHART'S Life of Walter Scott; 5th vol. of Pickwick; Book of the United States; Lamb's Works; Gentleman Jack; City of the Sultan; Pretension; Duke of Monmouth; Vandelieur; Embassy; Young Wife; Graham's Lectures; Home I live in; Never Despair; American Almanac; Recollections of a Southern Matron: The Love Token; Dick's Works, complete; Jenkins on the Atonement; Hopkins on the Romish Church; The Contrast; The Christian Father at Home; Memoirs of Aaron Burr, complete. Together with a variety of School Books, just received by

E. J. HALE.

January 24.

STAGES,

For Salisbury and Morganton.

THE Stages from Fayetteville, for Salisbury, are now in operation. They leave Fayetteville on the mornings of Monday and Friday, at Five o'clock, and arrive at Salisbury on the evenings of the next days, to tea. Returning, they leave Salisbury on the same mornings at 4 o'clock, and arrive at Fayetteville on the evenings of the next days. Passengers rest nine hours at night, at Allen's, in Moore County. Fare $8 50. These Stages connect with my line from Salisbury to Morganton. This route affords great facilities for merchants in the interior, to visit Fayetteville for the purchase of their Goods, exchange of moneys, purchase of Drafts, &c. &c., as it is the cheapest, most expeditious, and most direct route between the two places. At Fayetteville Stage lines leave every day for the North and South.

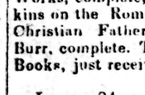
A. CARMICHAEL, Proprietor,
J. BROWN, (Lafayette Hotel) Agent, Fayetteville.
A. C. CURRY, Agent, Carthage,
T. HAGUE, Agent, Salisbury,
T. M. YOUNG, Agent, Statesville,
R. C PEARSON, Agent, Morganton.

January 24, 1838. 76-3m.

The N. C. Journal, Raleigh Star, Salisbury Carolinian, and the Watchman, will insert the above three months, and forward their accounts to the subscriber at Wilkesborough J. C.

IMPORTED FLATTERER,

(Winner of the Grand Duke Michael Stakes at New Market, (England,) first October meeting of 1834.)



THIS splendid English Race-horse (the property of Capt. J. A. J. Bradford, U. S. A.) will make his first season in America, under the direction of the undersigned, at the Hon. Judge Strange's Myrtle Hill estate, three miles north of Fayetteville, on the old Raleigh road, and be let to Mares at $50 the season, $75 to insure, and Fifty Cents to the Groom—the money to be paid or secured to be paid, before the Mares are taken away.

The season will commence on the 15th February, and end on the 15th July. Extensive Clover and Grass Pastures provided for Mares, and separate lots for such as may have young foals, and mares well fed at thirty cents per day. Every care will be taken to guard against accidents, but the undersigned cannot be responsible for any that may occur, nor for escapes Coloured servants sent with mares, boarded gratis.

PEDIGREE.

FLATTERER was got by Muley (son of Orville and the famous mare Eleanour) and is, therefore, half brother of the celebrated imported *Leviathan,* of Tennessee, and of imp. Margrave, winner of the Doncaster St. Leger in 1832; his dam Clare, bred by Lord Egremont in 1834, was got by Marmion, grandam Harpalice, by Gohanna, g. grandam Amazon by Driver—Fractious by Mercury—Woodpecker—Everlasting by *Eclipse.*

Muley, the sire of Flatterer, was the best bred son of Orville, the winner of the St. Leger, and a most capital Stallion, having covered at as high as £52. Orville is the sire of Emilius, now covering at 50 sovs., and grand sire of imported Priam, covering in this country at $150, Plenipo, covering at 25 sovs., (all three winners of the Derby,) imported Sarpedon, Oxygen, winner of the Oaks, imported Tranby, imported Merman, &c. Muley is also the sire of Vespa, winner of the Oaks, of Muley Moloch, imported Leviathan, imported Margrave, &c. Muley is out of Eleanour, the best mare of her day, having won both the Derby and the Oaks. Eleanour (by Whiskey, that famous getter of the stout sort,) is the grandam of imported Luzborough, whose get in this country, ran last year with so much distinction, and is sister to Cressida, Priam's dam.

Clare, Flatterer's dam, was out of Harpalice[by Gohanna, the best four mile horse of his day, and as a stallion, *equal to any of any age.*

Flatterer, like his sire Muley, who was said to be the largest boned, thorough bred in the kingdom, and to be equal to 20 stone, (280 lbs.) is a horse of the largest size, full sixteen hands high, of immense power, large bone, great substance, good action, long stride, sound constitution, and excellent temper. His colour is a fine brown, without white. It will be seen that his pedigree runs back to the famous old English Eclipse in an extremely short, and as rich a line as could be desired.

HISTORY AND PERFORMANCES.

Flatterer was bred by Mr. Nowell, in 1831, and run in England, by Sir Mark Wood. He was imported by Mr. Wadsworth, of Geneseo, N. York, by whom he was placed in the stable of Robert L. Stevens, Esq., near the Union Course, Long Island, who trained and run him in this country.—His performances, both in England and in this country, are creditable to his noble stock. His first appearance in England was in his three year old form, (in 1834) for the renewal of the two thousand guinea stakes, at New Market, when he ran a capital second to *Glencoe,* who has been imported into this country at a high figure. The following is the record:

"NEW MARKET FIRST SPRING MEETING.
Tuesday, April 29, 1834.

Renewal of the 2000 Guinea Stakes, a subscription of 100 sovs. each, half forfeit For three year old colts 8st. 7lbs, (119lb.) and fillies 8st 4lb. (116 lb.) R. M. 28 subs.

Lord Jersey's ch. c. Glencoe, Robinson, 1
Sir M. Wood's br. c. Flatterer, by Muley, 2
Mr. Yates' ch. c. Bentley, 3

Mr. Mills' b. c. brother to Kate; Lord Orford's b. c Paris, by Waterloo out of Posthuma; Lord Lowther's b. c. by Reveller, out of Trictrac; and Mr. Gully's Viator, also started but were not placed."

On the 29th of May following, he started for the Derby at Epsom, won by Plenipo, and was not placed. 123 subs. 22 started, three placed.

At the New Market, First October Meeting, he *won* the Grand Duke Michael Stakes.

"NEW MARKET, FIRST OCTOBER MEETING.

Grand Duke Michael Stakes of 50 sovs. each. For 3 yr old, 8st. 7lb. (119lb) and fillies 8st. 3lb. (116lb.) A. F. Twenty-six subs.

Sir Mark Wood's br. c. Flatterer, by Muley, 1
Mr. Yates's ch. c. Bentley, 2
Duke of Grafton's ch. c. Olympic, by Reveller, 3
Lord Orford's b. c. Paris, by Waterloo, 4
Mr.————'s Dick, 5

Flatterer was now purchased for Mr. Wadsworth and shipped for America. After an unusually long passage, *during which he never laid down!* he was landed at New York the latter part of July, 1835, was put in training without the possibility of preparation, but, notwithstanding, ran two very creditable races, one of which, mile heats, he won, beating two Eclipse colts and a filly by the same horse. In the following Spring, he was beaten by Mingo, three mile heats, running second to him, and beating Cadmus, by Eclipse, Sydney, by Sir Charles, and the Jewess, by Henry, in the first heat, when he was drawn.

Of this race, the New York Spirit of the Times contained the following account: "Cadmus had the pole, Mingo the out side. They got away in a cluster, the Jewess making "a spurt" between the stand and first gate that quite used her up, when Cadmus and *Flatterer* took up the running, Mingo and Sydney lying well up, the first under a hard pull. Finding Cadmus disliked the pace, Willis held him up after the second mile and Mingo headed the field with ease. Flatterer maintained his stride to the end, running a very handsome second to Mingo, who, for a single three miles can pull to the fastest horse in the country, and come home ahead. Cadmus could not run in the mud—and his friends did not expect much from him, though he ran 2d the next heat, Flatterer having been withdrawn after a *very creditable performance.* Sanford rode him in tip top style, and *had he carried* 168lb. *would have flung the mud in the face of the best of them.*"

Flatterer did not start in the Fall nor succeeding Spring. He was purchased by W L. Corbin, Esq , of Va , and placed in the Stable of J. S. Corbin, Esq , of Fairfield, who furnishes the annexed account of his promise:—"In regard to the promise "Flatterer" gave, while in training by me, of making a good race-horse, I can with sincerity, and, I think, truth, say, that it was decidedly *flattering.* In his mile trial he beat "Whig" (a very fast horse) several lengths, and exhibited very good symptoms at "the finish," of an ability to run a long distance successfully I witnessed a race on Long Island, last Spring twelve months, between him and several other very sharp nags, two mile heats, in which Flatterer was a good deal over "the foot" of any of them. I considered him then a better horse than he showed for, as he had had but a poor chance to recover from the unusually long and rough voyage across the Atlantic, and the injudicious races he had been made to run the Autumn previous, very recently after his landing. Had his *frog* been sound when he went into training this Fall, he would, *undoubtedly,* have made *distinguishing* and successful races in the campaign. I would as soon breed from Flatterer as any untried Stallion in the country. His blood is as pure as a horse's can be, and his family all run. He runs back very shortly to the English Eclipse, and is a horse of *uncommon* speed himself, and, I think of bottom too. His fine size should recommend him to breeders who may have small or slight mares. His action is *remarkably good* indeed. I have given the Groom the requisite instructions, though from his *good temper* none were needed. His health and appetite are as good as can be. I turned him out during the training on account of diseased frogs, made so from standing in a foul stable at the North. W. L. Corbin says of him, "I am sure he will fulfil the promise expected of him in Carolina."

Mr. White, of Northampton county, who was desirous of procuring Flatterer to stand in that county, says "I feel convinced that Flatterer would be excellent Stock for this section, as we have a large number of Archie, Hal, Tonson, and Luzborough mares. Such material, when built upon by such bone as Flatterer's, would insure good produce. Our Tonson's, Luzborough's and Hal's all lack bone. Flatterer having a good share of size and bone, would have added much to our Stock. Upon the whole I am much pleased with him. His rear parts I think first rate, and his countenance, to a man of soul, is daily bread."

In a letter to the owner, dated New York, Sept 25th, 1837, W. L. Corbin remarks, "Before touching on your proposition, I will remark for your edification and benefit, what fell from the lips of a notable fancyer of the 'blood of noble breeds' this morning. Mr. Boardman, of Alabama, now here, chanced to be at Newmarket, England, when "Flatterer" ran, and says he gave great promise, and stood high in the Sporting circles, as does all his Stock."

Flatterer is yet untried as a Stallion—but as all his Stock in this country have established a high reputation as sure foal-getters, it is expected he will maintain it.

The undersigned repeats the assurance that the strictest and most careful attention will be paid to mares sent to Flatterer, and pledges himself to deliver them in good order and condition when taken away. And he will remark for the information of breeders who may be desirous of obtaining a cross of as noble blood as ever coursed the veins of the horse, that, as advantageous offers have been made for his services in the race-horse region, this will be the only Season he can make here.

MOSES BRANCH.

January 15th, 1838. 77 tf

☞The Raleigh Register and Standard, Salisbury Watchman, Hillsborough Recorder, Halifax Advocate and Wilmington Advertiser, will publish the above four weeks and forward their accounts to this Office.

Garden Seeds.

THE Subscriber has received for sale, a large assortment of Fresh GARDEN SEEDS, of the growth of 1837.

E. J. HALE.

December 19, tf.

BAROUCHES.

6 NEW Northern built, for sale by
NOTT & STARR.

February 14, 1838. 80tf.

Bulwer's Leila, &c.

JUST received, Bulwer's last Novel, Leila; also, a new supply of the Young Lady's Friend; Penny Magazine for 1836; History of the late War; New Piano Music; large and superior Drawing Paper; and a variety of School Books.

E. J. HALE.

February 14.

Note lost or mislaid.

THE subscriber has lost or mislaid a note made by Hector McKay, in favor of Moses Cox, and endorsed by Cox and the subscriber, negotiable and payable at the Bank of Cape Fear in this town, for $118, dated 26th April 1837. All persons are forewarned from trading for said note, and the maker from paying it to any person but myself. LEWIS JONES, Jr.

Fayetteville, Feb. 14, 1838. 80-3w

Notice.

I WISH to employ a young man of steady habits to attend to a Dry Goods and Grocery Store. H. PATTERSON.

Parnassus, S. C. Feb'y 9, 1838. 80tf

JUST RECEIVED,

AND FOR SALE,
20 CASKS fresh new crop RICE,
By C. J. ORRELL.

February 13, 1838. 80tf.

A New Sulkey.

A NEW SULKEY, with patent leather Seat, patent turned Axletree and Elliptic Springs, with Harness, warranted of the best materials and workmanship, for sale by

C. J. ORRELL.

—*Also*—

A Good Work HORSE.

Call at my Lot and see them.

C. J. O.

February 13, 1838. 80tf.

$25 Reward.

RANAWAY in April last, a negro man named JACOB, belonging to the estate of Alex'r McAlister, dec'd. He is about 42 or 43 years of age, about 5 feet 8 inches high, stout built, light complexion, his right foot turns out considerably in walking. The above reward will be paid on his apprehension and delivery to me, or in any Jail so that I get him again.

ALEX'R McALISTER, Guardian.

Cumberland County, near Fayetteville, February 7, 1838. } 80-3w.

STOVES And STOVE PIPE.

THE Subscriber has on hand, a large assortment of Six and Nine plate STOVES, Franklin STOVES and PIPE, of all sizes. Also a very general assortment of Tin, Sheet Iron and Copper

WARE,

On hand, which he will sell on very reasonable terms.

JAMES MARTINE.

February 6, 1838. 79 2m.

Molasses, Coffee, &c.

JUST received, 25 hhds. Molasses, new Crop,
60 bags Cuba Coffee,
25 casks Cheese.
For sale by
THOS SANDFORD & CO.

January 30, 1838. 78tf

A Mother's Request,

JUST received, and for sale by E. J. Hale. This popular little work, by a gentleman of this town, has nearly passed through its first Edition, although it has been published but two months.

HIDES.

5000 LBS. dry salted HIDES, weighing from 25 to 35 lbs. each, for sale by
CHARLES T. HAIGH.

January 3, 1838. 74tf.

Mackerel.

JUST received, No. 1 and No. 3 Mackerel, of 1837 inspection. For sale by
H. LEETE.

December 11, 1837.

Irish Potatoes.

50 BARRELS Irish POTATOES, for eating,
50 do yellow do do do planting,
For sale by
JAS. G. COOK.

January 17, 1838. 76-2m.

20 Hhds SUGAR,
150 bags COFFEE,
25 boxes fresh bunch RAISINS,
1000 lbs. double refined loaf SUGAR, of superior quality, for sale by
C. T. HAIGH.

January 2, 1838. 74-3t.

A Wagon for sale.

A LIGHT three horse WAGON, entirely new, and ready for the road, with a bow frame, &c. C. J. ORRELL.

January 1, 1838. 74tf

For Sale.

THE Subscribers will offer for sale, at Public Auction, on Tuesday in March Court week, that well known and commodious HOUSE and LOT on the South west corner of the street, near the Court House, in the town of Wadesborough, with all the necessary Buildings belonging to said establishment. With a large and convenient Store House, embracing about 1¼ acres in front, being the property of Hugh E. Horn, deceased.

Terms made known on the day of sale.

JAMES & JOEL HORN, Adm'rs.

February 7, 1838. 80 4w.

To Saw Mill Owners.

I WILL attend to the sale of Lumber in this place. Having been engaged in the business for six or eight years past, I am under the impression my acquaintance with this and foreign markets is such as to enable me to dispose of Lumber to the best advantage. Where Lumber is directed to be wharfed, the usual charge of Wharfage will be made. Fair advances made when wished.

O. G. PARSLEY.

Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 23, 1837. 65tf.

Marry.—If you are for pleasure—Marry. If you prize rosy health—Marry.

And even if money be your object—Marry.

If you love your Creator, you ought to marry, to raise up more worshippers—if you love the ladies you ought to marry, to make them happy—if you love your country, you ought to marry, to raise up soldiers to defend it—in fine, if you wish well of earth and heaven, you ought to marry, to give good citizens to one and glorious angels to the other.

Correspondence of the Mercury.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15, 1838.

Mr. Calhoun spoke to day on the Independent Treasury Bill, and with all his usual power and effect. Every Senator was in his place, and so great was the rush of members to the Senate Chamber, that the House was left without a quorum. The speech was of a practical character, and placed in a strong point of view, the true objects of the proposed measure. He drew a contrast between the Bill and Mr. Rives's substitute, with a view to show the principles upon which he preferred the former. The Bill was intended, he said, to sever the Government from the Banks; slowly, cautiously, and by degrees, but to separate them finally and forever. The substitute, on the other hand, proposed to restore that union which had proved to be so prolific a source of speculation and corruption. It was not surprising that the gentleman from Virginia preferred the latter system. He supported it in 1834, when the alternative was between that and the National Bank, and he supported it still, though deserted by all his original friends, with but one exception. But though he admired his consistency, he could not commend his wisdom. We had all known and felt the disasters of that Hon. Senator's scheme. He says the experiment was not a failure, and that upon second trial, it may succeed. I admit, said Mr. C., that a plan may succeed after once failing; but the Senator cannot be more confident now of its success, than he was in 1834, and if I doubted the experiment in the first instance, he must excuse me if I distrust it now. We have witnessed and suffered by the explosion. We have been blown in the air, and have been scalded and parched, and it is not wonderful that we now dread another trial of it. But if the scheme had lost the support of its original friends, it had been fortunate in getting the aid of its former opponents. Those who opposed it then, were now its friends. Circumstances, it may be said, have changed. Yes, Sir, they have changed. But I must be pardoned for saying that the opinions of these gentlemen have not changed. With the same alternative before them, their objections to this measure would be as urgent as ever. Every objection pressed by them against the pet system, is an argument in favor of the disconnection of Banks from the Government. I have, continued Mr Calhoun, a right to avail myself of all the arguments of these gentlemen against the State Bank scheme, in 1834. It was then denounced. First, as a measure for uniting the purse and the sword. Second, as increasing inordinately the patronage of the Government. Third, as forming a source of corruption. Fourth, as a system which would terminate fatally to the business interests of the country, as we have seen that it did. These gentlemen have not changed their opinions, and unless they can show that these arguments apply more strongly to the Bill than to the substitute, I, as a prudent and cautious man, must take that alternative which is untried, and may turn out well. The pet system he was confident would fail again, and, in his opinion, prudence and patriotism dictated the choice of the measure proposed by the Bill. These gentlemen, said he, have no confidence in the pet system. They *know it will explode again,* and, *for that reason,* they favor it—hoping that it will lead to the re-establishment of a National Bank. He regretted that gentlemen had not taken a different course, that they had not given their assent to this measure, at the extra session. If they had done so, the state of the country would now have been infinitely better. The great interests of the country were now depressed, and chiefly in consequence of this procrastination.

Mr. Calhoun then went into a view of the more serious and appalling objections to the revival of the bank league and its connection with the Government, to the means by which vitality was proposed to be breathed into the league. He disputed the right of the Government to make this contract with the State Banks. He asserted next that a general deposite could not be constitutionally made by the Government in a Bank, though a deposite for safe keeping might doubtless be made. If this question were *de novo,* and he claimed the right of treating it so—no one would, for a moment, claim for the Government such a power. But our reason and moral sense had been perverted by this long connection between the Government and the Banks. He next asserted and maintained that the Government had no power to receive Bank notes as money. That he had not opposed the exercise of such a power formerly, was, because the connection with Banks was formed before his time. He found it established, and beyond his control. He was forced to yield to it, and had no expectation that the time would ever arrive when it could be severed. So far, Mr. C. objected to the substitute on constitutional grounds, and argued those points at length.

He next adverted to the cost of selecting these twenty-five specie paying Banks, and showed that it would cost the country at least fifty millions of dollars to put the machinery in motion. The facilities and favors proposed to be offered to the Banks, could be sold on contract for that sum.

He had no doubt that the contract offered to the twenty-five banks would be taken. They would be eager to seize the prize offered for their competition. The strong would crush the weak in this struggle. A combination would be immediately formed by the strong banks to take the contract, and they would resume specie payments; but at too high a price for the country. Thousands who might otherwise sustain themselves, would sink under the pressure which a resumption thus forced and stimulated would produce.

Mr. Biddle's bank would, he said, take the lead in the new scheme, and control it The resources of the bank were great, and it was not constrained by great financial ability. It had also, by a gross breach of trust, perverted to its own use the notes entrusted to it by the late bank of the United States. Twenty millions of the notes, for which it was irresponsible, it had at its command, six or seven millions of which it had now in circulation. Mr. Biddle must be at the head of this league, for, if he is left out of it, he will destroy it. If he is let into it he will be the worker of the whole concern.

He did not believe that confidence would be increased by this league. It would destroy all remains of it, and put an immense power in the hands of a few Banks. But even confidence would not pay the debts of the Banks, which now exceeded four hundred millions. It must be the work of time, not of the Treasury of the country. He would advise the Banks not to curtail, but to accommodate the mercantile community to the extent of their ability. In that way, the country would be prepared for a resumption of specie payments.

Want of time compels me here to conclude my notice of this interesting and able speech.

No business of interest in the House to-day.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16, 1838.

The speech of Mr. Calhoun, which I noticed yesterday, is spoken very highly of here by all parties. It is admitted by the Whigs that the objections which he urged against Mr. Rives's bill are insurmountable. I have never believed, however, that the Whigs generally would support Mr. Rives's project—they certainly will not, unless with a view to defeat the passage of the administration project. Mr. Calhoun not only showed the great defects of the substitute offered by the Conservatives, but he vindicated the Sub-Treasury bill from all the objections urged against it. He contended that it would have a most favorable effect on the industry of the country, and that it would give us a *stable currency,* which, he said, next to free institutions, and good laws, was of the greatest consequence to every community.—Mr. Calhoun concluded his speech by saying, that to the best of his abilities, he had discharged what he deemed his duty in supporting this measure. What was to be the fate of the bill he did not know. The Houses were, he supposed, very nearly equally divided in regard to it. But of one thing he was confident, that whatever was the decision now, the cause which he advocated would ere long prevail Public attention had been aroused to it, and in its success was involved the promotion of justice, equity, civilization and all improvements mental and moral.

THE DOWNWARD CAREER.

Several prominent members of the dominant party, have already warned the Administration of the dangers which beset it. Rives and Tallmadge have pointed it to indications, which cannot be mistaken, of its downward course; yet it plumes itself upon success by means of its patronage, and upon the continued delusion and folly of the people. Johnson, a Democratic member of the Pennsylvania Legislature, reminds his constituents that the party "have no longer the irresistible influence of Gen. Jackson to keep them united, and to inspire them with confidence." The acknowledgment is not less humiliating than true—and he adds, that "the two last elections are solemn admonitions of the truth of our condition—they show impressively, that we have no STRENGTH TO LOSE WITHOUT YIELDING HOPE with it:

The Madisonian "rings another warning in the ears" of the Administration. It says:

"How long shall it be before the fog of delusion is to rise, and open up to the Administration, a real view of the dangers which are besetting its present course? If the voice of Connecticut, Ohio and New York, the position of the party in Pennsylvania, Virginia, Illinois, Louisiana, and other States, do not sufficiently indicate the path of duty and of safety, then there is no guide for the understandings of mortal men, and no hope for the supremacy of popular will."

Richmond Whig.

The Secretary of the Treasury, in a report to the Senate on the 1st instant, states that the U. S. Bank having detained from the Government, $160,000 as damages for the non-payment of the draft drawn on the French Government, and having refused to pay the same, suit has been directed to be instituted for its recovery.

The same communication also states that the loss to the Government from 1816 to 1836 by the failure of banks amounts to $1,800,000. "The loss by banks, which have stopped specie payments since 1836, cannot be computed with certainty, until further experience is had in collecting from them the public dues.

"The whole sums still due from the Deposite Banks, standing to the credit of the Treasurer, amount to about $5,925,801. Other sums to the credit of the various collecting and disbursing officers of the United States, are deposited in those banks, equalling, in all probability, four millions of dollars, but most of which are in the course of being paid out as needed.

"How much, if any, of these last sums due from banks which have stopped specie payments since 1836, will not be collected from either them or their sureties, cannot, of course, be at present ascertained.

"The opinion expressed by this Department in September last, that they will all finally be collected, remains but little impaired or changed by what has since occurred, though some difficulties and several delays must intervene before satisfactory settlements can be effected with all of them; and perhaps a few losses may in the end be sustained."

A WORD IN SEASON.

The laws declare that any person to whom a Newspaper is sent, is responsible for payment, if he receives the paper or makes use of it, if he has never subscribed for it, or has ordered it to be stopped. His duty, is not to take the paper from the Office, or person with whom the paper is left, or to notify the Publisher, that he does not wish for it.

If papers are sent to a Post Office, Store, Tavern, or other place of deposite, and are not taken by the person to whom they are sent, the Postmaster, Store or Tavern-Keeper, &c. is responsible for the payment until he returns the paper, or gives notice to the Publisher that they are refused.

Postmasters would do well to attend carefully to the following injunction, extracted from the "Instructions to Postmasters," page 50, section 118:—"In every instance, in which Papers that come to your Office are not taken out by the person to whom they are sent, you will give immediate notice to the Publisher, adding the reason, if known, why the Papers are not taken out.

A Sub-Treasury Suit.—A vender of 'gentlemen's wearing apparel' down east, advertises that he can supply all orders for "sub-treasury suits," &c. &c. He does not deign to tell us what a *suit* of this character is, but we take it for granted that it consists of a high bell-crowned hat, capable of receiving a good stowage; coat, vest and pantaloons, with pockets like unto "miller's bags," with an eye single to the same good purpose, and boots, familiarly known as 'nine-mile-boots' in order that the wearer may be able to *travel* with despatch. We conceive this would comprise "all needful wearing apparel" for a sub-treasury with legs. Unrestricted powers of locomotion are indispensable for this new animal.—*Balt. Chronicle.*

CHEAP PAPER

For sale at the Book Store of E. J. HALE.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Chronicle.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19, 1838.

MR. CLAY'S SPEECH ON THE SUB-TREASURY BILL.

A crowded Hall listened to Mr. Clay's brilliant effort to-day, which, if truth and justice could be relied on, as settling the question, entirely, would be decisive of this humbug. But these are the days of partizan, not patriotic action, on the part of our legislators.

I hasten to give you as full and accurate a report, as the hour and your space will permit.

Mr. Clay, in rising to address the Senate upon this bill, said that he had been a long time in public life, and had been called to meet many exigencies, but never in the whole of that life such a one as that which he was now to meet. He alluded to the great depression under which any member of the opposition must come opposed to a measure of the administration of this importance, and acknowledged that he felt that depression very sensibly.

Mr. Clay then alluded to the course he should pursue in replying to the arguments in favor of this measure—the propositions he should endeavour to establish, and the conclusions he should draw. I must omit the exordium, and come at once to those several propositions.

The FIRST was that *it was the deliberate purpose and fixed design of the administration of Gen. Jackson to establish a Government Bank,—a Treasury Bank.*—to be based upon the public money, and to be under the control of the administration;—and this design Mr. Clay undertook to show by the annual and other Messages of the late President.

As early as 1829, the Bank of the United States was alluded to by Gen. Jackson as having failed to furnish a sound currency for the country. This was a slight and modest allusion; but it was the sound of the distant bugle, rallying the scattered forces for the carrying on of the war against the Bank of the United States. He suggests at the same time, whether some plan might not be devised by Congress to avoid the objections to that institution, &c. and herein his design is distinctly avowed and proclaimed. It is impossible, after reading this Message, to contest the position that there was, *ab origine*, a deliberate design, on the part of the administration, to make a Government Bank, founded upon the credit of the government.

In the message of 1830 the same idea was repeated, and in that of 1831 he begins to complain and to regret that the suggestion had not made that favorable impression which he anticipated: and alluded to the opinions he entertained of the United States Bank *as at present organised*, &c. In 1832, in the celebrated veto message, he chides Congress for having introduced at all the subject of the recharter of that institution. But that was not his sole or main object. He was determined to carry out his settled design of establishing a National Bank upon the credit of the government. He acknowledges that "the bank of the United States was in many respects useful"—"but that in others it was liable to objections" &c., and that had the President of the United States been called on, he would have cheerfully given the details of such an institution as was adapted to the wants of the country. Here, for the fourth time was resumed this suggestion of a National Bank as being necessary to the fiscal wants of the government. Not only the general principle was conceded—but the details had been ready, and would have been cheerfully given, had they been desired. Details, Sir, said Mr. Clay, of a plan which he had soon after come to think was not only not practicable, but unconstitutional.

The highest proof of which any argument is capable is herein furnished, by the recommendation of Gen. Jackson, of the first proposition. And what is the SECOND. Mr. Clay would consider that and the THIRD, in connection: that, with the view ascribed to the late administration, it was the settled policy of General Jackson to overthrow the whole banking system,—beginning with the Bank of the United States, and ending with State Banks: and that system was then begun, and has since been carried on, and is now to be consummated. The proofs that this was so, were easily found, in the egotism and vanity of the author of the scheme. He was even for remodelling, retouching, reorganizing every thing, Nor was this a peculiar trait in that individual, to seek to stamp upon every institution of his country his own name and character. Other men had possessed it.—Napoleon of France would fain stamp the impress of his genius, his character and even his name upon every monument and public place in his "beloved country." All those beautiful palaces that adorn her proud capital, bore the imperial "N." in distinct and prominent characters, every where around. When he, (Mr. Clay) was in France the sculptors and other artisans were employed in *chiseling out and defacing* those memorials of the egotism and ambition of Napoleon. When sir, when will the memorials left upon the institutions of his country by General Jackson be effaced? Ages, I fear, sir, will roll away before the people of the land shall cease to see and to feel the ravages of which these memorials are the records. The virtuous banished,—the vicious rewarded,—patriotism discouraged,—partisan devotedness, disorganization, *loco focoism* encouraged and fostered This was his aim,—to retouch, remodel, revolutionize every thing. He it was who first introduced the idea of *a unity* in Executive power: proscription of every body at home and abroad, who did not come up to the example set him at the fountain head of these new and disorganizing principles: and so it went on, until at length, the country is now left without a chart in its great voyage of national advancement.

He was a most extraordinary man. My own acquaintance with him commenced in this city (said Mr. Clay,) in the year 1815. That acquaintance was short, but cordial: on his part I thought, on my own part I am sure, it was sincere. He had achieved one of the noblest victories recorded on the pages of history, and I was disposed to pay to his genius the homage it seemed justly to deserve. He left this city—the Seminole war ensued—and it became my duty in the other wing of this Capitol to denounce some of his lawless and rash measures in that celebrated Campaign. This led to a non-intercourse between us for several years. But it was renewed again in the year 1824, when he again came to this city. In order to effect that renewal, I was invited to dine with him by the major part of the delegation from Tennessee, (and my venerable friend [White] will remember the occasion referred to.) I accepted it. We were placed near each other: we dined and drank cordially and freely; he (Mr. Clay) retired early—he was followed to the door by the late President of the United States, and the present Minister at the Court of Spain, who offered to set me down at my lodgings. My faithful Charles was waiting for me at the door with my own Carriage. However, I would not resist the importunity so courteously expressed, and I accepted the invitation; and we met often afterwards: our intercourse was polite and friendly, until it became my duty to vote against him 1825, as Candidate for the Presidency, in the House of Representatives. Then, the non-intercourse was again resumed—the dogs of war were let loose upon me. I shall not give the details of all this, now. They are of a personal character: but thank God! I stand here unbroken and unhurt, and as ready now as then to denounce his measures, and this, particularly—the most pernicious of them all.

His administration was an astounding one, and so were his measures. Before one peal had died away upon the ear, others more tremendous ensued. No, sir, I ask pardon for this comparison; I should have compared the course of that administration to a volcano—from which eruptions of burning lava succeed each other, before the ashes of the first are cold, and before the cities over which the liquid fire had rolled, were buried beneath it; still spreading in a wider and wider circle of death and destruction.

I will pass over more direct proof, spread throughout the Messages and furnished by the acts of the late administration. Various causes were suggested for this extraordinary course on the part of the late President. I have heard that he once received some disappointment, or fancied injury, from a local bank, and that he chose this mode of revenging himself. Another assigned cause is, that that contumacious and rebellious NICK BIDDLE would not turn out that gawky giant—giant both in mind and body, JEREMIAH MASON, of Portsmouth, from the Presidency of the Branch Bank there, at the suggestion of Isaac Hill. But whatever was the reason, such was the fact, as to the opinion, and such the course, of the late Executive in regard to the United States Bank.

As to the State Banks, he proceeded more cautiously with regard to them. Gallant and bold as he was, he was also wary and cautious. He knew that it would be impossible to effect the destruction of the local banks at once. He proceeded by making them interested partners in this attack upon the United States Bank; and how? The proofs are to be found in his message of 1834, 1835, 1836, and his Farewell Message.

[Here Mr. Clay cited extracts, in support of his proposition, from those documents, and traced the alleged purposes of the late Executive, in his mode of treating the subject of the currency in his messages,—in his allusions to the mode of selling the public lands,—and in the adoption of the Treasury circular—up to the final leave taking, when the late President recommended a continuation of the conflict, promising the country that the contest will be long and the conquest not an easy one; and telling them that he had to congratulate himself upon having, by his humble efforts, contributed to do something towards the accomplishment of the grand design.]

Mr. Clay then said, sir, do not these messages sustain me in the propositions I have laid down?

That it was the settled policy of General Jackson's administration to make war against the local banks as well as against the Bank of the United States? That this attack was commenced by distant approaches,—growing bolder and bolder as that attack was brought home to the object of it, until, in the last message of all "the precious metals" and they alone, were at length characterized as "the constitutional currency of the country?"

But he was not content with laying down these positions. His acts were equally conclusive of his intentions. [Here Mr. Clay alluded to the Treasury order in detail; reviewed the circumstances under which it was issued. Its repeal by Congress, by so large a vote. The effect it had had upon the banks,—the fact that it worked in the right way to insure their ruin—had that been its intention;—that the government was thus brought into competition with the banks for specie,—that the specie was carried from where it was to where it was not useful, in aiding the legitimate operations and business of the mercantile interests of the country,—and the immediate disastrous consequences of this measure, at once upon the Banks and upon the sale of the public lands. Having gone over this ground,—(and our limits to-day prevent our going more fully into detail)—he contended that he had established his *second* and *third* propositions,—and having fixed on the late administration what he had stated, the next proposition would seem to be quite easily proved.]

4th. That the President of the United States succeeds to the late Executive, bound and pledged to carry out all the principles laid down by the latter. And, said Mr. Clay, if you, Mr. President, have not lately looked over the proofs of this fact, you will be as much astonished, perhaps as I myself have been, upon perusing them. I had looked upon this as an historical fact—but I had not been fully aware of its character until, in looking over the proofs, I have seen how full was the pledge, and how perfectly, thus far, it has been redeemed. —[Then Mr. Clay read extracts from Mr. Van Buren's reply to the nomination of the Baltimore Convention, in which he promised "to tread generally in the footsteps of his illustrious predecessor" —in which he called himself "the honored instrument to carry out the work so gloriously begun," &c.] The "honored *instrument*" Sir? said Mr. Clay. What is an instrument?" The first definition given of it by our great American Lexicographer is "*a tool*," and he was proud to be "the honored *tool*"—selected by a gallant and generous nation, to do what? To carry out and subserve the good of *all* the people of that nation? No Sir! but "the honored tool," he tells you, "selected by *the friends of* Gen. Jackson," to carry out the principles of "the party." And this, too, as well from inclination as duty! Duty? The duty of patriotism, that noblest virtue of a freeman? No Sir! no! But his duty to "*the friends of* General Jackson!" to carry out the principles and policy of his administration, &c &c. [Mr. Clay then went on to connect the policy of Mr. Van Buren with that of General Jackson; and argued that his measures have been in conformity with the pledge given to the Baltimore Convention: to carry out the principles (such as he had now described them to be,) of his predecessor. He alluded, for further proof, to the inaugural address of Mr. Van Buren, in which that pledge was repeated, and in which he alluded to his having "shared the counsels" of his predecessor. Hence, Mr. Clay argued, forcibly, that the present Executive had participated in the original conception of this grand measure, and that he had understood this settled purpose ascribed to the originator of it. He then adduced several corrobating proofs of this position. The first of these was the fact that, in defiance of the common anticipation of men of both parties that the President would countermand the Treasury order, it was not done.] And why not? The President knew the distressed situation of the country. From the remotest west, from Galena, and beyond, to the farthest east, there was but one sentiment regarding that measure; and of this the President was well aware. And wherefore was that order not repealed? He was "the honored tool" to carry out and to perfect the measures of the last administration.—*and in order to keep his pledge, he must keep the Government in the market as a demandant for specie, in order that it might be rendered impossible for the Banks to do business.*

[Mr. Clay cited the recommendation of a bankrupt law at the extra session, as another corroboratory proof of this intention—and although the measure was not carried, yet the object was apparent. The consequences of a bankrupt law, situated as the banks then were, would have been to have destroyed the banking system of the country forever, by a *coup de grace*.]

And there was the Treasury Note law, which passed at that session. He congratulated himself, that he did not vote for that law. What good had arisen from it? Let the broker of Wall street and Chesnut street reply. Treasury Notes are no better than bank notes: All that bear no interest are at a discount. What, then, was this meant for? To accustom the country to the government issues of paper. "I will thank you, some one," said *Mr. Clay*, "for one of those notes a moment—Has no body one?—I will return it!" [Laugh.] Some gentleman having handed him one, he held it up—"look now how admirably this hard money government has counterfeited bank notes! The copy is more highly colored, more ornamented than the original,—more in accordance with what belongs to the Government of the United States. It is signed by two officers, like bank notes,—and is for $50—payable in a year. All this was only to accustom us to these government issues; and then we shall see these gorgeously ornamented bills of every denomination, small and large; issuing from the Treasury. [Instead of this course, *Mr. Clay* was of opinion, that, by taking proper measures, making notes of solvent and sound banks, receivable in payment of public dues, the resumption of specie payments might have been easily effected. The government would not then be in the market for specie, and the banks would have had fair play. He then returned the Treasury note to the gentleman who had loaned it, thanked him, hoping that he should be charged no interest upon it, as none was payable upon the face of the note.]

[The next proof in the chain of testimony as to the general intention of the Administration, ascribed to it, Mr. Clay considered the recently reported law, in relation to the seven millions of notes still in issue under the old charter of the U. States Bank.]

Had not my venerable friend, the Chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary reported that bill, I should be tempted to say that to report such a measure was more deserving of being a penitentiary offence than that which the bill proposes to prohibit. What was now wanted was a good circulation. Those notes circulated freely,—and the people of the country confided in them. They were worth more than Levi Woodbury and Co., aided by the talents of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, (I ask pardon, the Ex chancellor I should have said—for he broke the other day in a contest with the new Premier,) more than they all could make their Treasury notes worth.

Mr. Clay would ask the Chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary himself, if, when he leaves Nashville to come here, he does not put *some*, at least, of these "penitentiary notes" into his pocket?

Mr. GRUNDY replied, playfully, that he generally travelled on specie, of course!

Mr. CLAY. I know my venerable friend is always very *specious*. But he need not fear, General Jackson himself is said to have found in his green silk purse some of these very notes,—by some singular accident. He was very indignant to find out the fact, but so it was.

Mr. Clay found in the daily denunciations of the press, and of the party, from the President down to the meanest supporter of the administration, in the one continued howl every where raised by that party against the banks of the country, proofs that all this was but a part of the original grand system, to clear away the rubbish, and to prepare for the great measure, the Government Bank. Another proof yet, was the high price offered by the government for specie:—and Mr. Clay denounced this competition as purposely interfering with the endeavours of the banks to resume specie payments. He then contended that he had sustained his fourth proposition.

He then came to the consideration of the Bill under consideration, and stated, as his fifth and last proposition, that this was but a part of the same grand scheme. He went fully into the examination: more fully than we have room to follow him, at this time. He showed the boundless discretion it gives the executive,—he showed how the power must inevitably work,—and that it goes to the very point of establishing a Government Bank—a Treasury Bank, under the control of the Executive.—The power of transferring the public money at pleasure, when and in what quantities he may deem expedient, which it vests in the Secretary of the Treasury, by the 10th section, was particularly dwelt upon. He showed how this would operate to place all the money of the Government at the will of the Executive, and that it was this system which would render the government entirely independent of the people.

By putting cases he demonstrated the certain tendency to this point, of this measure, as the consequence of its adoption. He showed how inevitably defalcations must ensue, when it should be found by the receivers, for instance, in New York, where most of the money must naturally concentrate, that having $30,000,000 to meet, $60,000,000 out, he has about two-thirds more than is needed to meet the drafts which will come in. The result would be at length a pure paper basis, without any thing to base it on.

But we must abridge our detail, to be in time for readers. Mr. Clay contended that safety was only to be found in division of power. That was the system of this government. The connexion of the States in their distinct capacities, with the general government, was adduced and commented on, in proof. The U. States Bank and the State Banks were situated in the same relative manner. They had worked well together, and would again. But this vast consolidated power in the hands of the government, must inevitably destroy the local banks, and bring the people to the feet of the general government to pray for some portion of the hoarded coin of the country.

Mr. Davis here proposed to adjourn, but Mr. Clay said he would go through.

He had been at a loss to know where the idea of this bill had originated. Something like it had existed in France under Napoleon, and now existed under the present Government of that nation It was founded on the policy of strengthening the Government by increasing the number of its official representatives. Every Frenchman loves, in his own person, to represent some portion of "le grand nation;" but this did not seem to be the origin of the scheme. He had looked into the history of the old Knickerbockers of New York, and thought he had discovered the model upon which the bill was framed.

[Here he read some extracts from a history of the early days of New York, and showed that Gov. Fletcher, "a General Jackson sort of a fellow," by a similar course of policy, in which he was more successful, however, had made himself completely independent of the people and the Legislature, whom he had brought to beg him for the money to pay their own clerks. This is all worthy of a more full account, but we must renew our apology]

And where did this bill come from? What is its source? The *drawer* of the bill resides in a certain White House, not far hence; and who is the *endorser?* The distinguished Senator from South Carolina. What the latter now thinks of the *drawer*, his cautious reserve on that point forbids us to know. But what were his opinions of him scarce two short years ago, rings still in the ears of many a Senator on this floor. He described him as being not one of the lordly beasts of the forest, not the noble, generous and brave lion, but one of the rascals of the lower herd. *Mr. President*, I never entertained such an opinion as that of the *Drawer*. Him I have ever considered a gentleman: bland, courteous, and dispensing the hospitalities of his noble mansion with great courtesy, and extreme attentiveness to his guests. But, Sir, while I say this—while I aver that *the man* is entitled to respect and consideration, the *magistrate* I cannot look upon but with detestation. His public character deserves condemnation, and it is of that I am now speaking.

Mr. Clay alluded to Mr. Calhoun's having said in a recently published letter that he had been our ally. So, Sir, he was. We were working together in a common and glorious cause. We all well recollect how, day after day, with a doleful countenance, we were told by that distinguished Senator, about the depravity of the times—the tremendous and growing extent of Executive influence, and of the necessity of arresting the downward progress of things. In those forebodings, Mr. Clay said he shared to some extent—but, accustomed to look on the bright side of things rather than the dark, he had thought the Senator had sometimes drawn somewhat upon his imagination, in coloring the picture.

But the gentleman says he has now quit us, and chides us for not following him; and, as he tells us, in the document alluded to, because the victory that he foresaw we might win was not to enure to him and his party. I thought sir, that in fighting the great battle of 1834, we were struggling for the rights and interests of the country—and not for those of a Party. We were laboring, I thought, to expel the Goths from Rome, and to banish the Vandals from the footing they had obtained in the Capitol. Sir! I am reminded by this allusion, to one, who, though neither a Goth nor a Vandal, was expelled from Rome, upon a memorable occasion. I mean Brennus, the Gaul, who, when the Romans were weighing out to him the gold which was the price of their freedom, threw into the scale his sword!—and he, sir, was expelled from Rome!

The Senator quit us, sir, because the victory was to enure, not to *his* party, but to *ours*, if he remained. And under what formidable circumstances did he leave us? He went over to the enemy's camp with all his party here,—horse, foot and dragoons! And his horse, foot, and dragoons were all—his own single self! He took up his musket and shot-pouch, and marched over, sir, like one of his new-found allies, in another case, "solitary and alone!" [A prodigious sensation.]

The earliest instance within my recollection, said Mr. Clay, of the withdrawal of an ally from an army, was at the memorable seige of Troy.—Achilles withdrew his vessels and forces, and remained aloof from the scene of strife, in sullen inactivity. Until, provoked by the death of his friend before the walls, he led his avenging army against the city, drove the Trojans back within the walls, and slew the best and noblest of the sons of Priam. *But Achilles did not enter the camp of the Trojans!* and he had been wronged, too. But, Sir, we did not wrong the honorable Senator.—We respected him for his abilities, his acknowledged genius, his supposed patriotism, and, what we thought he then possessed in an eminent degree, his stern and inflexible *fidelity*.

But he left us;—he has gone;—he has entered the foreign camp, distrusting, and distrusted, and whether triumph will perch upon his flag, or whether it will enure to the spoils party, is a question to be settled between the high parties concerned.

[*Mr. Clay* then came to the consideration of *Mr. Calhoun's* late speech in favor of the Sub Treasury Bill,—and most thorough work did he make of it. We cannot follow him farther. Enough to say that he was perfectly successful in demolishing the positions assumed by the Senator from South Carolina, one after the other, in their regular order. This was the most argumentative part of the speech, and was devoted to an exposition of the sophistries and false conclusions comprised in the effort of *Mr. Calhoun*.

Mr. Clay was extremely weak throughout the delivery of this speech; but intellectual vigor combatted successfully to the close with physical debility, and rendered this one of his most splendid performances. The hall was crowded, the whole house of representatives were in attendance, and, although the eloquent Senator was obliged frequently to support himself against the railing of the bar of the Senate, from exhaustion and fatigue, yet did he continue throughout to exhain that dense multitude in breathless attention, for four hours, by an uninterrupted flow of eloquence.

When Mr. Clay had concluded his speech—

Mr. Calhoun rose and said he wished to make a single remark. He did not think proper to interrupt the Senator from Kentucky while he was speaking; but it was due to himself to say, that the gentleman had mis stated and perverted almost every argument (Mr. C.) had advanced. He would say more; he intended to pay his respects to that Senator at the first opportunity, both with respect to his argument and his personal attack on him; and when he did so, the debt between them should be fully cancelled.

Mr. Clay replied that whether or not he had mis-stated or perverted the argument of the Senator from South Carolina, was not for that Senator to say. He (Mr. C.) would appeal to a less partial judge—to the Senate. As to any intention on the Senator's part of paying, he was as ready to receive as the gentleman was to pay. He sought a contest with no man, and he should not avoid one with the Senator from South Carolina.

Mr. Calhoun said he knew not what the Senator meant by his being ready to receive; but he would appeal to the Senate whether his remarks were not of such a character as to demand from him what he said.

The peroration of Mr. Clay's speech, last night, which I could not send you in time, was very brilliant. It was a cogent and eloquent appeal to the Senate to forbear thrusting this ill-fated measure upon the country, already bleeding at every pore. He conjured them in the most earnest and persuasive manner, to burst the partisan shackles which had hitherto bound them, and to act for the country, in this instance. It was one of the most forcible and powerful bursts of eloquence I ever had the pleasure of hearing, and so seemed to think the whole of that crowded auditory.

We have scarcely ever observed so intense an interest manifested by the Public to hear a speech in Congress, as was exhibited at the Capitol yesterday to hear Mr. Clay. At an early hour the galleries were packed and piled up with expectant auditors, female as well as male. Of ladies, the array was greater than we have before noticed. A large number, indeed, made a lodgement, before the session was opened, in the privileged seats on the floor, and a gallant move was made by a Senator for a temporary suspension of the rule of exclusion, that they might be permitted to remain; but, another Senator objecting, they were inexorably expelled—a duty which was discharged by the gentlemanly officers of the Senate with all the courtesy which the case admitted of, but with evident pain, and no little difficulty. The very lobbies were filled with eager listeners—ladies and gentlemen—during the whole time Mr. C. was speaking.

Nor were the high anticipations which carried such a multitude to the Senate chamber disappointed. It is sufficient to say, that Mr. Clay acquitted himself not only in a manner worthy of his high fame, but in a manner which will, we think, even add to his reputation both as an orator and a statesman.

In the House of Representatives, (a large proportion of whose members were attending the sitting of the Senate,) yesterday, the bill for the further preservation of the neutrality of the United States was, on motion of Mr. Patton, recommitted, with the several amendments proposed to it, to the Committee on Foreign Relations, in the hope of that committee being able to report amendments which would free this bill from the objections which are taken to its details. We have not the least doubt that, before many days, an effective bill on this subject will pass into a law.—*National Intelligencer.*

POLITICAL SIGNS.

Many of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Whig papers continue to press Gen. Harrison's claims to the Presidency.

In Indiana, Gen. H. seems to be the favorite, but a disposition is manifested to yield to the general preference of the Whig party.

In New York, Mr. Clay is gaining favor rapidly, and it is believed that he could at this moment obtain a majority in that State of 20,000 over Mr. Van Buren.

In New Jersey, the Whig press is unanimous for Mr. Clay.

Rhode Island has already indicated her preference for this gentleman.

In Maryland, there is but one opinion among the Whigs, and that is for the great Western Statesman.

In North Carolina, the opposition decidedly prefer Mr. C.

In Virginia, striking evidences of a change of feeling in behalf of this eminent statesman, are daily exhibited.

But there is an unerring indication of his growing popularity every where. The manifest fears of the Administration organs, and their increasing rancor towards Mr. Clay, prove conclusively that they see and feel the current of public sentiment tending in that direction, and that they expect, through him, a signal and irretrievable defeat.

Richmond Whig.

The Bank of Cape Fear, having determined to organise a branch at Raleigh, has, we learn, appointed Mr. Edward H. Wingate, of Wilmington, Cashier thereof.

THE CASE OF CORRUPTION.

STATE OF NEW JERSEY, ESSEX COUNTY, to wit:—Be it remembered that on this tenth day of February in the year of our Lord 1838, before me JACOB L. DOUGLASS one of the Justices of the Peace in and for the County of Essex aforesaid, duly commissioned and sworn and residing at the City of Newark, in said County, personally appeared HENRY C. JONES, of the City of Newark aforesaid, of full age, who being by me duly sworn according to law, on his oath deposeth and saith, That in the month of January last, he, this deponent, went to the City of Washington, for the purpose of ascertaining the sufficiency of the specification, upon which a patent of a Lock for Trunks, Bags, &c. had been previously granted to this deponent, and of procuring a new patent, if the former should prove insufficient, and also with the view of introducing his said Lock into more general notice and of procuring its adoption by the Post Office Department, if possible:

That on or about the 25th January last past this deponent applied to the Hon. Henry L. Ellsworth, Commissioner of the Patent Office, at the Patent Office in the City of Washington, and requested his opinion as to the sufficiency of the specification on which his patent had been granted, and was by him referred to Dr. Jones and Mr. Kellow, whom he found in a private apartment in the Patent Office, known as the secret archives, and also a third person, then unknown to this deponent.

That the deponent then submitted his Patent and specification to the three persons above-mentioned; all of whom concurred in declaring them to be insufficient; this deponent thereupon inquired for a competent person whom he could procure to draw a new and correct specification, when the person above alluded to and who was then unknown to this deponent, offered to draw a new specification for the deponent, and on this deponent's inquiring what would be his charge for so doing, answered that "he did not know, perhaps nothing; he would see when it was done." This deponent then inquired for his address, and on its being given, learned, to his surprise, that he was the Hon. Jno. Ruggles, U. S. Senator from Maine. This deponent by the invitation of Mr. Ruggles, called upon him at his lodgings, on the evening of that day, and also on the evenings of the two succeeding days, and during those interviews had considerable conversation with Mr. Ruggles respecting the lock which this deponent had invented, and for which he was desirous to obtain a new patent. In the course of these conversations, Mr. Ruggles spoke repeatedly and strongly of the great difficulty of preparing specifications correctly, and of the large number of specifications that were incorrectly made, and also observed that he was the framer of the present Patent Law, and could therefore prepare specifications under it better than any other person.

During the conversation above named, this deponent also expressed his desire to procure the adoption of his lock for mail bags, by the Post Office Department, and Mr. Ruggles said he had considerable influence with the Post Office Department, and proposed to this deponent, that if this deponent would give him an interest in the profits arising from the manufacture and sale of the locks, he, (Mr. R) would use his influence to procure its adoption by the Department. Mr. Ruggles at the same time proposed that the assignment of interest in the lock should be made in the name of his (Mr. Ruggles') brother, who lives at Worcester, Massachusetts, and requested this deponent not to let it be known that he (Mr. R.) had any interest in the Lock, as, if known, it might lessen his influence in procuring it to be adopted by the Post Office Department. This deponent objected to making an assignment to Mr. Ruggles' brother, without having seen him, and Mr Ruggles subsequently, in one of the Committee Rooms at the capitol, said that he would take the assignments in his own name.

Several days having elapsed after Mr. Ruggles had undertaken to prepare the specification, and this deponent being desirous to return home and to avoid the expense of a protracted stay at Washington, he became urgent with Mr. Ruggles to complete the specification and finally on the first day of this present month Mr. Ruggles informed this deponent that the specification was completed. They accordingly on the same day, went together to the Patent Office and after this deponent had made affidavit to the specification which Mr. Ruggles had prepared and this deponent had also paid to the proper officer the fees required for procuring a new patent, he, this deponent, requested Mr. Ruggles to deliver to him the specification to be deposited with the proper officer and also the old patent that he might give it up to be cancelled, which was necessary to be done before a new patent could be obtained, Mr. Ruggles declined giving them to the deponent alleging that he wished to make some alteration in the specification in order to render it more correct, to which the deponent objected inasmuch as it had been sworn to by him and therefore ought not to be altered. Mr. Ruggles then requested this deponent to retire with him into the apartment used as a depository of models, and there presented to this deponent a paper purporting to be a memorandum of covenants and agreements between the said John Ruggles and this deponent, which he requested this deponent to sign, and of which the following is a true copy from the original now in the possession of this deponent, omitting the erasures—

"MEMORANDUM of covenants and agreements made and entered into by and between Henry C. Jones, of Newark, in the State of New Jersey on one part, and John Ruggles of Thomaston, in the State of Maine, of the other part, witnesseth, that Whereas the said Jones has taken out a patent for an improved lock for mail pouches, bags, trunks, chests, &c., and the said Ruggles has become interested by assignment in the said patent—Now, therefore, in consideration thereof, the said Jones claiming the special right, during the term of the patent, of manufacturing all said locks, which the said Ruggles, his agents or assigns shall want, or for which he or they may find a sale, the said Jones for himself, his heirs and assigns, covenants and agrees to manufacture and deliver all said locks which said Ruggles, his heirs or assigns may apply for, with reasonable promptness and despatch; and the locks which said Ruggles shall so receive, he shall account for and pay to said Jones, his heirs or assigns, three fourths of the amount or price which he or they shall receive or realize from others generally. And the said Jones on his part, for himself, his heirs and assigns, covenants and agrees to render an account to the said Ruggles, his heirs and assigns, of all said locks he, his heirs or assigns shall dispose of, and pay to said Ruggles, his heirs or assigns, one fourth part of the sums or price received therefor, (not, however, being accountable for bad debts contracted in the sale thereof,) first deducting the expense of manufacturing the same."

This deponent took the said paper, but declined signing it at the time, saying that he wished opportunity to examine it. Mr. Ruggles strongly urged deponent to sign said writing, saying, among other things that he had discovered an improvement of the lock which he would communicate to this department, if he would sign the said paper, but this deponent persisted in declining to sign it. In the course of the conversation which then took place this deponent remarked that he wished his lock to stand on its own merits; and to which Mr. Ruggles replied—"Things do not go down here on their own merit, but by pulling the right strings, and if you will make me interested I will pull the right string, otherwise I will have nothing to do about it, unless you will sign the paper before you go home." This deponent and Mr. Ruggles then parted, Mr. Ruggles taking with him the specification and the old patent; the latter, however, the deponent succeeded in obtaining from him on the evening of the same day, and having by the aid of *real* friends procured a new specification to be prepared by a competent person, succeeded at last in procuring a new patent without the friendly offices and assistance the Hon. John Ruggles, of Thomaston in the State of Maine, and without sacrificing the quarter part of his earnings for fourteen years to come.

HENRY C. JONES.

Sworn to and subscribed the day and year first above written before me.

JACOB L. DOUGLASS, J. P.

The opinion gains ground that the treasury bill cannot pass the Senate. By a statement, we published a few days since, of the probable vote of Senators, we attracted the attention of [illegible] and its correctness fully [illegible]. We repeat, as our opinion, that the Senate the bill cannot pass but by the casting vote of the Vice President. If every Whig be at his post, and the [illegible] be overcome even at the three-[illegible]

Baltimore [illegible]

We find the following paragraph in the second edition of Monday's [illegible] Journal of Commerce:

We have good reason to say that the most respectable and influential [illegible] the friends of Mr. Van Buren in this [illegible] on a visit to Washington for the purpose [illegible] mending that Mr. Wright's Sub-Treasury should be dropped by the Administration their support given to the bill introduced by Rives. We also think that the measure [illegible] fied by the leading men of their party in this State.

Something worth Knowing.—[illegible] from a recent report of the Secretary of the Treasury, that Mr. CHARLES INGERSOLL, of Philadelphia, has received $75,491, which he owed the United States, *without paying any interest.*

Mr. Ingersoll was, on the [illegible] General JACKSON, very decidedly [illegible] to his administration. He held the office of U. S. District Attorney, for the district of Pennsylvania, and his [illegible] out by Gen. J. On quitting office he was in arrears to the United States the sum of $76,491. We will not [illegible] found it very difficult to pay [illegible] long as he remained opposed to the [illegible] son, but it is certain that he found no difficulty when he became a worshipper at the shrine of the old chief, for in one year his account was balanced at the Treasury Department.

Improving on these hints, a [illegible] government will learn how to [illegible] debts without paying any money.

Baltimore [illegible]

Abuse of the Press by Members of Congress.—The New York American is remarking upon the abuse of the Press by a member from Maine, of the Press in general, and the conductors of the Press in particular:

"Now without disrespect to that [illegible] express it as our opinion, who are [illegible] prone to overrate the virtue, ability and [illegible] the conductors of the Press in this country, that as a body they are at least as honorable, as patriotic, and as disinterested as members of Congress; and that if a man becomes one of the least considerable [illegible] of those members, to depreciate the [illegible] so far as we can judge from his [illegible] would be as little considered or missed [illegible] where he is."

We know this Mr. Cilley of Maine well, and we know in general the conductors of the Press in the city of Washington. We do not believe there is a man among them of any party, who would [illegible] intellect, ability and patriotism of any honorable member enough to pay for their services three dollars a week. The [illegible] cy of such members in absence [illegible] is amusing enough,—particularly [illegible] would be difficult for them to [illegible] tion for any thing they could [illegible] the columns of any newspaper [illegible] select for a publication.

As to Letter Writers from [illegible] it is our impression that honourable members of Congress often devote themselves [illegible] business. C. C. Cambreleng, [illegible] any thing in a Yankee guess, was [illegible] the correspondent of the Evening [illegible] claim members of Congress [illegible] port their own speeches, make [illegible] necessary for almost every [illegible] Washington press, in a small [illegible] therefore valuing the will and [illegible] members of Congress, is obliged [illegible] that claim, to a great extent, [illegible] have Essays instead of Speeches [illegible] bers of Congress. The press of [illegible] not having space for these Essays [illegible] to take the spirit of them as reported [illegible] Washington letters,—though of [illegible] is additional value given to these *essays* when reported by members themselves. The members of Congress [illegible] take so much time to report their [illegible] that when the report is out the [illegible] speech is forgotten. Again, a [illegible] members of Congress want to read [illegible] that have been made before them, [illegible] to get materials for a speech of [illegible] The newspapers, and the letter [illegible] often the men whom they draw [illegible] copiously for topics. We have [illegible] that the silliest members of Congress [illegible] ly abuse the Press the most. [illegible] can't say any thing sensible, and [illegible] fore, certain that the letter writers [illegible] belie them in their report. It [illegible] much to be regretted that we [illegible] the English system of reporting [illegible] had, the Orators in Congress [illegible] down to the men who had something [illegible]

New York [illegible]

The ethicks of the official editor [illegible] inferred from their paper of Tuesday, [illegible] in which an article is copied [illegible] from the Boston Post, wherein Mr. [illegible] of Mississippi, is styled a "[illegible] guard! What must be thought of [illegible] who sustain such a press?—*Balt. [illegible]*

New York.—The House of Assembly of this State held an extra sitting, from [illegible] noon and evening of Tuesday, for the purpose of discussing the resolutions of Mr. Holley, in opposition to the Executive project of the sub-Treasury scheme. At half-past one, on Wednesday morning, the resolutions were adopted by a vote of SEVEN to *eighteen.*—*Ib.*

Mississippi Banks.—The Bank Commissioners have reported to the Legislature of Mississippi, the result of their investigation. They give it as their opinion that the Banks of that state will not be able to resume before August, 1839. There are several bills pending before the legislature, for the charter of additional Banks.

The Queen of the Gypsies.—[illegible] having met Charlotte Lee, the Queen of the Gypsies, as she was [illegible] along in her donkey cart, gathered much of her history, and immediately [illegible] bout writing her life. It will be [illegible] soon, and will no doubt meet an [illegible] sale in England.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

ONESDAY EVENING, FEB. 28, 1838.

EDITOR'S CORRESPONDENCE.

"WASHINGTON, Feb. 24, 1838.

Dear Sir: A duel took place to-day near ...ry, between Mr. Cilly of Maine and ...rates of Kentucky, in which the for... was *killed* on the third shot. They ... with Rifles at the distance of sixty ...

...y had in debate some days past used ...ge offensive to J. W. Webb, Editor ...N. Y. Courier and Enquirer. Webb ...on here and challenged Cilly, who re... to accept the challenge, on the ground ...Webb was not a gentleman; upon which ..., the bearer of the challenge, made a ...r call on Cilly, which being accepted, ...ted as above."

...ration of Washington's Birth-Day.

...rsday last, the 106th Anniversary of ...rity of the ever to be revered Father ...Country, was celebrated in this town ...extraordinary demonstrations of re... There is but one other day in our Na... Annals, as deserving of commemora... and whilst we can boast of the Liberty ...which both are identified, both should ...ed with joy in every part of the land. ...e feeling that has heretofore prompt... ...nual observance of the day by our ...r Companies. On the present occa... besides the usual parade and National ..., in which the old Independent Com... and the Cumberland Troop united, a ...ul Dinner was given by those Corps ...r fellow-citizens of the town and sur...ng country, together with such stran... were casually present.

...e morning, the Independent Compa... ...j. Henry McLean, which has been ...st of our town for 45 years, which ...t two *seniors* in the United States, ...hich has, at the various periods of its ..., numbered in its ranks all the old ...orated members of this community, ...out in full strength; and with the dis... and skill for which it has always ...tinguished, performed the various ..., and fired a National Salute. The ...land Troop, also, a handsome Com... ...organized a year or two ago, under ...mand of Capt. John Winslow, par... ...d in the display.

...o'clock, these Companies, together ...eir guests, to the number of upwards ...hundred, sat down to a sumptuous ..., prepared in the most elegant man... the handsome Ball Room of the La... Hotel. The Room was decorated ...e National Flag, and the Standards ...Companies, with a Portrait of Wash..., the Farewell Address, Declaration of ...endence, &c.

...*McLean* presided, assisted by Capt. ...Winslow, Lieut. Thos. Sandford, of ...roop, and Capt. John H. Cook, of the ...dent Company. After the removal ...cloth, the following regular toasts ...unk.

REGULAR TOASTS.

...e day.—Auspicious in the birth of a he... ...der, a wise and virtuous statesman, and a ...ea factor of the human family.

Tune—*Hail Columbia.*

...eorge Washington —A model of purity in ...ic as in his private life—his memory will ...ctionately cherished in the hearts of his ...men, and his deeds will be the admiration ...friends of civil liberty throughout the world —*Washington's March.*

...eneral Lafayette.—The adopted son of ...gton. The gallant and generous volunteer ...nd fortune in the cause of human liberty ...s who enjoy the benefits of the donation, ...ar the memory of the donor in grateful re...ance.—*Lafayette's March.*

...he memory of De Kalb, the brave and vet...ldier.—Albeit a foreign land gave him ...is honored remains lie entombed 'neath the ...ich was moistened with his blood, shed in ...e of freedom.—*Days of Absence.*

...he memory of Kosciusko and Pulaski.— ...emory of their most brilliant and heroic a... ...ments in behalf, and deep religious devotion ...rty in two Hemispheres,—we honor it.

No Mistake.

...Patrick Henry.—Fearless as eloquent, he ...ced the tyranny of the mother country in ...se of Burgesses of the Provincial Parlia... ...f Virginia, even though its walls resounded ...ries of treason! traitor!

Old Virginny never tire.

...The men of the Revolution.—Sage in the ..., and dauntless in the Field. They seemed ...by the Deity for the crisis they encounter... ...e to whom they bequeathed the custody of ...estimable boon they won, should look to ...xample and imitate their bearing.

American Air.

...Franklin, Dean, Laurens, and the diplomat... ...the Revolution.—Brilliant specimens of the ...'s intellectual capacity in its earliest exist... ...models now for those who succeed to their ...s.—*Auld Lang Syne.*

...Our form of Government.—Rational in its ..., rational in its operation—experience has ...it the only happy system for an enlighten... ...ople.—*Yankee Doodle.*

...The Mecklenburg Declaration.—The first ...sion of the Bail of Independence. To North ...ina is due the honor of giving it—she will be ...st to turn it backward.—*Home, sweet Home.*

...The achievements of Liberty.—The pros... ...of human tyranny—the elevation of human ...—the enlightenment and expansion of the ...mind.—*American March.*

...The gratitude of Liberty.—The triumphal ...through our land of one of her brightest de... ...s from a foreign strand, is a memorable evi... ...of it.—*Hail to the Chief.*

...Mrs. Martha Washington.—The accomplish... ...sort of the "Father of his Country," and ...noblest matron of the Revolution—a meet ...ple for the imitation of her fair countrywo...—*Blue eyed Mary.*

VOLUNTEER TOASTS.

...Major McLean.—The memory of Gen. Mont... ...ry: A pure patriot, a brave soldier, and a ...ous man.

...Capt. Winslow, 1st V. P.—The County of ...erland: The second to assert the principles ...ty; she will be among the foremost to de... ...them.

...Lieut. Sandford, 2d V. P.—The memory of ...p White, the first Chaplain to the first A... ...an Congress.

...Capt. Cook, 3d V. P.—The memory of ...el Davidson, a patriot soldier of the Revolu... ...who fell, resisting the passage of Cornwallis ...s army across the Catawba river.

...Dr. Benjamin Robinson, a guest.—The vo... ...er Companies of Fayetteville: They do honor ...ir country, and their country honors them.

...Dr. Cameron, a guest.—North Carolina: e... ...n resources to any of her sister States—may ...not be the last to improve them.

...Capt. Bradford, U. S. A., a guest.—The ...of North Carolina: Rich as she is in her min... ...and her agricultural resources, she is richer ...in the intellectual renown of her sons, and her ...revolutionary battle fields, monuments of their ...

By E. J. Hale, a guest.—The Fayetteville and Western Rail Road: It will keep many a wagon from sticking in the mud, if the giant West, like the fabled Hercules, will but aid us, now that *our* shoulders have been applied to the wheel.

By P. I. Tillinghast, a guest.—The United States of America: In one talon the Eagle of the Confederacy holds the olive branch; in the other the sword, prepared to avenge her injuries.

By Col. McCormick, a guest.—The memory of the departed members of the Independent Company.

By Martin McPherson, a guest.—The Fayetteville Independent Company and the Cumberland Troop: While they hold out the olive branch to their friends, may they reserve their arrows for their enemies.

By Dillon Jordan, a guest.—The Fayetteville Independent Company and Cumberland Troop.

By C. J. Orrell, a guest.—The Statesman and Hero of the Revolution, George Washington, (whose miniature I wear on my bosom,)—The best comment upon his deeds will be an attempt to imitate his virtues. He was an honest man.

Tune—*Washington's March.*

[The letter from E. L. Winslow, Esq., (alluded to below,) having been read, the following toast was given:]—

By Capt. Arch'd McLean.—The President of the Fayetteville and Western Rail Road Company, E. L. Winslow, Esq.: The able and indefatigable friend of his town and his country—our confidence in the officer and hope in the enterprise.

By Dr. B W. Robinson, a guest.—Our country and its institutions.

By Abram Baker, of Brunswick, a guest.—The Wilmington and Roanoke Rail Road: May it be the means of connecting more closely the towns of Wilmington and Fayetteville.

By S. W. Tillinghast, a guest.—The Governor of North Carolina: He has manifested his devotion to the public interest by his *private* as well as public acts;—he may be truly called a republican who perils his fortune for the general good.

By Jones Fuller, a guest.—The memory of Capt. Lawrence, who died in defence of his country's rights, and whose last words were, "Don't give up the ship."

By Major McKethan, a guest.—The Father of American Independence, and next to him, the Hero of New Orleans.

By John S. Toomer, of Pittsborough, a guest.—The citizens of Fayetteville: Surpassed only in their liberality, by their hospitality.

By Lieut. Wm S. Latta.—The Manufactories of Fayetteville: Our strong hope.

By J. S. Macnamara.—The Fair Sex:

"A faultless person and a lovely mind,
I found with wonder were in her combined,
Deficient only in a single part,
She wanted nothing but a feeling heart."

By Mr. A. Baker.—The University of North Carolina: May the energies of the people and of the politicians of our State be united for its advancement.

By Sergeant Blake.—The remaining patriots of the Revolution of Cumberland County.

By E. L. Ellsworth, a guest.—North Carolina: Firm in union with her sister States; her sons ever ready to act in defence of her rights—First in the exercise of duty and the last to shrink from it.

By Capt. Arch'd M. Campbell.—The memory of the late 1st Captain of the Independent Company—Thomas Cochran.

By Capt. A. A. McKethan.—Maj. Robert T. Goodwin, the late Commandant of the Independent Company.

By Col. Sellars, of Sampson, a guest.—Jackson and Liberty.

By Col. Hawley, a guest.—The Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry Company: Respected for its worth, revered for its antiquity; The senior military association in our State—the third oldest in the Union—Though to it age brings not decay. Its appearance this day evinced that it retains the vigor and energy of youth. Like an evergreen, its leaves fall but to be replaced by others.

By Capt. Munn, a guest.—The Fayetteville Independent Company, and Cumberland Troop: May each return of this auspicious day, find them as pleasantly associated as they now are.

By Lieut. Prior.—May the soldier who loses a member in the defence of his country, be always remembered by it.

In the course of the afternoon, letters were read from Gov. Dudley, Edward L. Winslow, Esq. and Gen. Henry W. Ayer, stating the causes which prevented their acceptance of the invitation to join their fellow citizens in this celebration. Mr. Winslow transmitted the following sentiment:

By E. L. Winslow.—The principles contained in Washington's Farewell Address: None more worthy of recollection than this: "Indignantly frowning on the first dawning of every attempt to alienate any portion of our country from the rest."

Gen. Ayer transmitted the following sentiment:—

By Gen. Ayer.—Our Country: Its Civil and Military Institutions: While the one secures good order at home, the other commands respect abroad: Long may they work together for the Public Good.

The company separated about 7 o'clock, in fine spirits and perfect good humour. The good sense of the company, *generally*, excluded party politics, by common consent, as entirely unworthy of introduction on such an occasion.

We must not omit to pay a deserved tribute of thanks to the gentlemen composing the Amateur Band, for the delightful, and very appropriate patriotic and popular airs with which they favored the company.

The following Card, too, does justice to the elegance of the entertainment:—

A CARD.

The Committee charged with procuring a Dinner for the 22d inst., beg leave to return their thanks to Mrs. COCHRAN, for the very sumptuous fare which she furnished, and the beauty and order of the arrangements.

Major H. McLEAN,
Capt. JOHN WINSLOW,
" J. H. COOK,
" A McLEAN, Jr.,
" A. A. McKETHAN,
Lieut. THOS. SANDFORD,
" W. S. LATTA,
" W. PRIOR,
} Committee.

February 24th, 1838.

Mr. Clay nominated by another State.—A meeting of the Whig members of the Legislature of Maryland, and other Whigs then in Annapolis, was held on the 19th inst. at which Mr. CLAY was nominated for the Presidency; and a Convention to unite upon one candidate recommended.

We find that the Whig Press in this State, almost without an exception, are willing to support Mr. Clay; their opinions having been called forth by the article from the Raleigh Register.

Virginia.—A number of sets of resolutions on the Currency, Sub-Treasury, &c. have been introduced in the Legislature, and in some debate which occurred on the subject, the "Whig" says that the split between the Conservatives and the Loco Focos was perfectly manifest; and is beyond the reach of remedy. The resolutions were finally laid on the table; neither of the *three* parties, it is presumed, being anxious to exhibit its own weakness by coming to a direct vote.

Gen. Jackson had a return, a few days ago, of his old disease, hœmorrhage of the lungs, which caused serious apprehensions for his life. But he has recovered.

Fayetteville Cotton Market.—The sales since the last accounts from Liverpool, have been at considerable reduction—9 cents being about the common price. A lot of 60 bales, very superior, the crop of Col. Macnamara, of Rowan, was sold yesterday morning at 9¼ cents. This is not the first time that we have had occasion to notice the excellent quality, fine order, and high price, of Col. Macnamara's Cotton. His example is worthy the attention of planters.

The merchants are looking with great anxiety for later accounts from Liverpool. The latest dates are to the 2d January—57 days old. And the market was in a critical condition at that time.

From the table compiled by the Charleston papers, we find that the quantity of Cotton received at the principal ports up to the 17th Feb. 1838, is 952,948 bales; against 744,260 bales to same period last year—a striking difference. The quantity shipped to Europe, to the same dates, is 567,265 bales in 1838, against 493,044 in 1837. Leaving in the ports 287,114 bales, against 196,542.

Fire at Hillsborough.—We have learned with deep regret, that the handsome dwelling house of Mrs. Anderson, at Hillsboro', together with the kitchen and all their contents, was destroyed by fire on Sunday morning last. A negro boy was also burned to death in the Kitchen. The house was occupied by Geo. W. B. Burgwin, Esq. all of whose furniture, and also the furniture, books and papers of William S. Anderson, Esq. his son-in-law, which were in the garret, were destroyed. The fire communicated from the Kitchen, and so rapid was the progress of the flames, that the family had barely time to escape, without saving any thing. It is but a year or two since Mr. Burgwin's own dwelling, in the vicinity of the town, with every article it contained, were destroyed, in the absence of the family.

Canada.—We had supposed that the danger of collision with Great Britain, and even the rebellion itself of the Canadian patriots, were at an end. But it appears that at the latest dates, large bodies of men were concentrating on the frontier, from Michigan, Ohio, New York, and Vermont; and that wagons loaded with arms, and ammunition, *purchased within the United States*, were on the way to the same region. The number of these men is variously represented at from 400 to 1300.

The Lady of Gov. Head, of Canada, was grossly insulted at Rochester, N. Y. whilst passing through that place, by a large number of people, who were anxious to lay violent hands on her husband, if he had been present.

FROM THE RALEIGH STANDARD.

☞ The editor of the Fayetteville Observer certainly labors under a very great mistake—neither he, nor any other man can point to the time when the present editor of the Standard "gloried in declaring himself a Federalist—a genuine Massachusetts Federalist!" We do not believe the Editor of the Observer intends to state an untruth; but think he has been misinformed, or misremembered some circumstances. At any rate, no language ever utterred, can convey impressions more variant from the truth, than the sentence quoted above.

We cheerfully do the Editor of the Standard the justice to insert his disclaimer of former Federal politics. The impression was very strong upon our mind that such had been his politics. Upon reflection, we think it probable that we confounded his being an Adams man, in opposition to Jackson, in 1829, with Federalism. We presume we are not in error this time?

Power of truth.—It is supposed that there are three federal Newspapers to one democratic, printed in the United States. How is it, then, that the Democracy is in the ascendant? Because "truth is stronger than fiction."—*Raleigh Standard.*

The Standard might have found a reason, more *true* and less *fictitious* than the above. It is because not half the people read the newspapers. Wherever you find a reading, intelligent people, you are sure to find a majority of Whigs.

Negro Stealers.—$1000 are offered at Sumterville, S. C. for the apprehension of Mina and Stephen McCoy, or for the former alone; who are charged with stealing four slaves, and perhaps others. It is supposed that they have made for North Carolina, thence for Tennessee, and across the Mississippi to Texas. MINA MCCOY is about 36 or 37 years of age, about five feet, ten inches high, spare made, weighing about one hundred and forty pounds, his left eye out, full white teeth in front, and shews them much when laughing or talking—his voice is strikingly nasal, hair dark. His brother STEPHEN is a little lower and thicker than MINA, but bears a family resemblance, dark hair and light eyes.

The House of Assembly of New York has adopted resolutions against the Sub-Treasury, by a vote of 86 to 18. Mr. Tallmadge, in presenting them to the Senate, paid a high compliment to the intelligence and patriotism of those who passed them.

The following are the Appointments of Bishop IVES for his visitation, during the ensuing Spring:

Ten days in the congregation of St. John's, Fayetteville, from the 9th of March; when, in addition to the ordinary duties of his visitation, the Bishop will hold a meeting of the Missionary Committee.

Eight days in the Parish of St. James, Wilmington, from 21st of March.

Eight days in the Parish of Christ Church, Newbern, from 31st of March.

Friday, April 6th, at St. Thomas' Chapel, Craven Co.

Saturday, 7th, at St. Paul's, Swift Creek.

Eight days in St. Peter's Parish, Washington, from 7th April; and

Four days in other places in Beaufort County, from 14th.

Six days in Washington Co. and at Lake Phelps, from the 18th of April.

Three weeks, in the Counties of Chowan, Perquimons and Pasquotank. 2d Sunday after Easter, (April 29th) at St Paul's Church, Edenton; and 3d Sunday after Easter, (May 6) at Christ Church, Elizabeth City.

A week in Edgecomb County and parts adjoining. 5th Sunday after Easter at Calvary Church, Tarboro'.—*Raleigh Register.*

COMMUNICATED.

Course of Lectures by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Ives.—These Lectures, by divine permission, will commence in St. John's Church, Fayetteville, on Friday evening the 9th March, and will be continued, by appointment, until the course is completed.

CONGRESS.—The Senate has been engaged, chiefly, in discussing the Sub-Treasury Bill. On the 19th, Mr. Clay made a great speech in opposition to the bill. [A brief sketch of this speech, and a like sketch of Mr. Calhoun's, which we have thought preferable to waiting for the speeches *in extenso*, will be found in our paper to-day.]—On the 21st, Mr. Crittenden, of Ken., occupied the floor for two hours, and on the 21st, Mr. Brown of N. C. spoke.

Mr. Buchanan of Penn. having received the instructions of the Legislature of his State, to vote against the bill, took occasion, in presenting them to the Senate, to avow his determination to *obey* them. It is now thought that the bill cannot pass the Senate, or at all events, only by the casting vote of the Vice President.

The Corruption case.—Mr. Ruggles of Maine, the Senator implicated by the "Spy in Washington," as having offered to sell his influence with one of the Departments, has, through a note to Mr. Webster, applied to the Senate to appoint a Committee to investigate the subject. On motion of Mr. Calhoun, (who stated that he had been informed that there were other similar cases alleged in regard to the same Senator,) the inquiry was extended to "other similar matters." Mr. Strange, on behalf of Mr. Ruggles, stated that it was the wish of that Senator that the widest latitude should be given to the investigation. The resolution, as amended, was then agreed to, *nem. con.* The Senate then proceeded to ballot for said committee of five members, when Messrs. White, Davis, Tallmadge, Crittenden and Young were appointed. [Of this Committee, Mr. Young is the only member whose politics accord with those of Mr. Ruggles. The others are all opposed to the Administration.] The reader will find the statement of Mr. Jones, of New Jersey, on which the charge is founded, in another column.

In the House of Representatives, a protracted debate, and a good deal of excitement, have been produced by the bill to extend the powers of the Executive in repressing hostile movements of our citizens on the Canada frontier. The bill was resisted on the ground that it gave too much power to the President; and the debate covered the whole subject of Canada affairs, &c. The bill was still under discussion, at the latest dates. The movements on the frontier appear again to have excited serious apprehensions at Washington, of danger to the peace of this country and Great Britain; and it was thought highly important that immediate action should be had.

Mr. Adams lately presented, on one day, about three hundred and fifty petitions, on subjects which did not concern those who signed them.

Mr. Deberry, from the Committee on Agriculture, has reported a bill to encourage the introduction and promote the cultivation of tropical plants in the United States.

The United States and Mexico.—Mr. Adams submitted the following, which lies over:

"*Resolved*, That the just claims of the citizens of the United States upon the Government of the Mexican Republic for indemnity for injuries upon their persons or property, committed by officers or other persons subject to the jurisdiction of the Mexican Confederation, ought not to be sacrificed or abandoned by the Government of the United States.

"*Resolved*, That the existing relations between these United States and the Mexican Republic cannot justify the United States, on any principle of international law, in resorting to any measure of hostility against the Mexican Government or People.

"*Resolved*, That in the present state of the relations between these United States and Mexico, nothing has occurred which can justify the continued suspension of amicable negotiations between them.

"*Resolved*, That the President of the United States be requested to resume amicable negotiations with the Government of the Mexican Confederation."

Specie has fallen in New York. Sales at 2 to 2¼ per cent. Contracts to deliver specie on the 10th May have been made at 1 per cent. without interest. U. S. Bank Stock is down to $114½.

Extract of a letter to the Editor, dated

"ANSON COUNTY, Feb. 20.

"On last Friday we were visited with considerable rain during the morning, but about 12 o'clock the rain ceased, and the wind commenced blowing quite a gale, which continued, without any abatement, during the evening, (notwithstanding the sky was as clear as chrystal.) Considerable damage was done to the forest, uplifting the stoutest trees, prostrating fences, tearing off roofs of houses, &c. in every direction; and worse than all, Mr. Harvey Ingram, an enterprising and respectable citizen of Wadesborough, was killed, by the blowing together of a large door of the gin shop, whilst standing on the door cill, whither he repaired from a house which he was erecting, for greater *safety*."

Mr. Gurley, who was arrested and imprisoned by the authorities of New Brunswick, while employed by the Government of the State of Maine in taking the census on the disputed territory, we learn from the Portland Advertiser, has been liberated. As far as it goes, this is well. It would be most welcome news to us to hear that the controversy about the boundary, in which this arrest originated, was satisfactorily settled.

Nat. Int.

A good story is told of Col. M'Lane's yielding a generous "liberty of action" to the troops under his command, before going into winter quarters at Valley Forge. They were suffering for provisions and clothing, 'and Congress had been repeatedly petitioned for that relief which it was not in their power to bestow. Under these circumstances, Col. McLane paraded his band of suffering soldiers, and harangued them as follows:

"Fellow Soldiers! You've served your country faithfully and truly. We've fought hard fights together ag'inst the enemy. You're in a bad way for comfortable clothes that's a fact; and it makes me cry, a'most, to see your feet bleeding on the frozen ground. But Congress can't help it, nor I n'ither. Now if any of you want to return home, you may go. Let them that would like to go, step out two paces in front. *But the first man that steps out, darn my skin! if I don't shoot him as quick as I would a red coat!*" It is needless to add that not a solitary "volunteer, was to be found!"

IMPORTANT FROM FLORIDA.

SAVANNAH, Feb. 22.

Late from Florida.—We late last evening, through the attention of Capt. Adams, of the John McLane, received the following letter from a correspondent at Garey's Ferry, and the subjoined slip from the editors of the Jacksonville Courier, (Messrs. Weir & Richardson.)

CLARKSVILLE, E. F., Feb. 19, 1838.

To the Editor of the Georgian:

Dear Sir: A letter was received at this place last evening, from an officer of the army at Indian River, stating that there was a report there that Gen. Jessup had captured three or four hundred Indians, men, women and children. The officer writes that the report is very indefinite, therefore he will not vouch for the truth of it. The whole country where Gen. Jessup is operating, is under water, frequently catching the men up to their breasts. Gen. J. is now near Jupiter inlet.

JACKSONVILLE, Feb. 20.
Courier Office, Tuesday, 2 o'clock, A. M.

By the arrival of the steamer John McLean, Capt. Adams, from Black Creek, we learn that a letter, from an officer at St. Augustine, to another at Black Creek, says, that an express had arrived from the army, which says that it is rumored that Gen. Jessup had captured 500 Indians.

It is also said that a treaty has been made with the Indians, and Lieut. Leonard has departed for Washington, from Indian river, in order (it is supposed) to ratify the treaty.

From the Republican of yesterday.

Our correspondent in Florida writes from Clarksville under date of the 14th inst., thus—"Last evening's express from Tampa, brought us information that 21 Indians and 103 negroes, had come in lately at that post. It is also said that a considerable body of Indians are on an Island southwardly, and are hemmed in by some of our troops.

"Report says that Gen. Nelson has killed 15 Indians and taken 19 prisoners."

State of the Treasury.—The attention of the National Intelligencer having been called to a statement of its N. York Correspondent, that a million in Treasury Notes had been sent to New York to dispose of for specie, says,—

"Having made inquiry, we are enabled to state that our correspondent has been misinformed as to such a quantity of Treasury Notes having been thrown into market by the Secretary of the Treasury, to purchase specie. There is no doubt, however, that disbursing officers, pay-masters, pursers, or others, may have found it necessary to a certain extent, in the discharge of their functions, to convert into specie the Treasury Notes issued to them for pay of the Army, the Navy, &c., and it is probably the sale of such notes, but to an amount far less than a million of dollars, which has been reported at New York as a sale by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Our Baltimore friend is right, we learn, in his understanding that the late appropriation of one million of dollars for the Florida war is entirely exhausted, and that most of the other appropriations for the support of the Government are in like condition. Almost every branch of the public service, is, in fact, going upon tick."

GOV. WOLF, of Pennsylvania, has been bought off. He was nominated on Tuesday to the Senate for the office of collector of the Port of Philadelphia, and Mr. Barker, the incumbent, to the office of third comptroller of the Treasury, which Mr. Wolf now holds. This is an admirable illustration of the rotation system—out of one office into another. In this case Mr. Wolf rolls out of an office worth $3,500 a year into one which will bring him about 4,500 a year—he of course gains by the operation $1,000, for every twelve months he shall hold the office, and Mr. Barker loses to that extent. It is now settled that Mr. Wolf's price is 4,500 a year. That puts all right with him and rather causes him to be gratified with the appointment of Mr. Muhlenburg than displeased. He may be said to owe to Mr. M's. success his increased pay of $1,000. He should be his sworn friend.

Baltimore Chronicle.

Meeting of Conservatives in Philadelphia.—We noticed a few days since that a meeting of the friends of the Administration in Philadelphia, opposed to the Sub-Treasury Scheme, would be held in that city on Monday. The Philadelphia papers, of yesterday, contain notices of their proceedings.

The American Sentinel, a Van Buren paper, and, since the appointment of Mr. Muhlenburg to the Mission to Austria, quite a Conservative Journal, states that the meeting was "numerously and respectably attended"—Gen. R. Patterson presided, assisted by fifteen Vice Presidents. Gen. P. and four of the Vice Presidents were Presidential electors who voted for Mr. Van Buren. Resolutions expressing opposition to the Sub-Treasury, were proposed and adopted.

The Loco focos made their usual attempt to break up the meeting, by creating disorder, but they were put down.

Baltimore Chronicle.

A great Whig meeting, the largest meeting of any kind ever known there, was held in St. Louis, in Missouri, on the 6th inst. The meeting was called for the purpose of organizing the Opposition, and forming a ticket for candidates to the State and General Governments. Gen. Wm. H. Ashley and Gen. John Wilson were put in nomination for Congress.—*Nat. Int.*

The Navy Islanders.—The report that these men were concentrating on the Northwestern border of our country, is confirmed by all the papers from Cleveland and Detroit. The Cleveland Herald of the 13th instant, says: "The only intelligence we have of the movements of the Navy Islanders west of us, is by the Sandusky Clarion of the 10th inst. The Clarion estimates the number of Islanders arrived at Sandusky at 400, and says they have mostly crossed the bay on the ice, and posted on the Peninsula, four or five miles from that place. Their plans are not developed, though it is supposed they contemplate a descent upon Canada by crossing the Lake on the ice, if it should prove strong enough for that purpose. Some of the officers and men yet remain at Sandusky. Gen. McLeod has been addressing public meetings there and at Huron on the subject of the wrongs of Canada. A gentleman who arrived at Sandusky on Wednesday from Detroit, met some 200 passing in squads through the Black Swamp. He reports every thing quiet at Detroit and the opposite side of the river, patriots disbanded some time ago, all gone; that all the Canadian force, except 500 who were enlisted for six months, had gone home, and these were stationed at Malden and Sandwich.

Communications.

AN ACROSTIC *suggested by witnessing the late Patriotic celebration of the 22d February*, 1838.

Glorious Columbia! through succeeding years,
Exulting hail this annual Jubilee.
Offer a nation's grateful warm regard;
Respect with filial reverence this day;
Gain from the coldest heart some pride of fame,
Enkindled by thy honoured Hero's name.

Wisdom and prudence marked his bright career,
And sound discretion, courage undismayed,
Sustained by faith in Heaven's protecting care,
He felt his Country's wrongs, gave all his aid
In freeing her from tyranny's control,
No danger could deter his purpose high;
Glorious the cause to which he bent his soul:
To rank her as a nation great and free.
O! may Columbia, as time rolls on,
Ne'er fail to reference her noblest son.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

22d FEBRUARY.

The ever welcome return of this day, like a mirror of the past, brings to our minds many hallowed associations, and invites us, with fresh interest to contemplate him whose birth it commemorates, and whose name should ever stand, as if fresh chiselled, on the tablets of our memories. As an anniversary may it be observed so long as freedom has a name, or liberty a resting place on our shores; and often as it returns, may fathers tell their children that it is the birth day of the Father of our country, and recite to them the story of his life; till their young hearts shall glow with admiration, and the remembrance of his virtures be enstamped upon their minds to be obliterated only by the hand of death.

The character of Washington seems to acquire new lustre with each succeeding year. Whatever ordeals he may have passed through, he has come out from them all unscathed, 'nor has even the smell of fire passed on him.' There have been those, in days past, high in rank and reputation, who have sought and eagerly to tarnish his fair fame; but their efforts have proved as the arrows of a boy against the tempered cuirass of the mailed warrior. Now, however, not even the vile, altho' they may hate in their hearts, dare whisper a breath of calumny, were it but to the winds. Although he seems lifted almost above praise, as he is above all censure, commanding silent admiration and reverence rather than loud mouthed applause; still we seize with pleasure the passing opportunity, while his name is in every mouth, to pay the tribute of a grateful heart to his memory.

We love to think about the *man*, and as we muse an indescribable feeling of awe and veneration comes over us such as we feel in the presence of no other. We love to contemplate him as a perfect whole, as faultless and symmetrical in his inner as he was in his outer man. It expands the soul, elevates the feelings, fires our patriotism, and exerts a hallowing influence on our temper and disposition. We imagine ourselves in his presence, the calm dignity of that expansive brow, and the beaming lustre of that benevolent eye, seem at once to rebuke vice and encourage virtue. We feel ourselves in a purer atmosphere. Nobility shines forth in his features and his form; not the nobility which a painted crest, or book of heraldry confers, stamped upon parchment or graven upon gold; but that which only the hand of Nature gives, a nobility of the soul, stamped upon the man to be seen and read of all. In his presence, the fawning sycophant finds no place, while pompous lordlings quail before him and render involuntary homage.

Others have been called great, but we think Washington greater than them all; for to all that constituted *greatness* in them, in him was superadded *goodness*. They demand our admiration at their achievements and transcendant genius: but we turn with loathing from their exhibitions of passion and cruelty, and cannot but condemn their motives of action. Not so with *our* Hero and Statesman; we derive new pleasure from the continued contemplation of his character. We admire his indomitable courage and perseverance, his lofty energy, his sound and discriminating judgment, his unbending integrity, and unwavering decision; but we esteem his patriotism and benevolence, and we love his goodness. We love the man, and we love every thing about the man. There are no revolting features in the picture, it is grand, but is pleasing and instructive.

It is said that recently, his remains, being removed from where they had rested since his death to a sarcophagus prepared for their reception, were found undecayed, and such was the noble dignity of that brow, even in death, that the undertaker, as he gazed upon his clay-cold features, was overcome by his feelings and wept. We can readily conceive of, and sympathise with his feelings at the time, and as we place ourselves in his situation, we feel our spirit moving within us.

This theme is dear to us, and should be dear to every true American. When Liberty shall cease to exist, may the name and example of Washington cease to be remembered and honored, and not till then. Would that every American might say, may my right hand forget her cunning, and my tongue cleave to the roof of my mouth, if ever I forget the one or act unworthy of the other.

A. B.

MARRIED,

In Wilmington, on Thursday, 15th inst., by the Rev. Robert Drane, Mr. JONATHAN H. ROTHWELL, of Brunswick County, to Miss MARY C. RANKIN, of the former place.

DIED,

In Lexington, Ken., on Friday evening, Feb. 24, after a protracted illness, Dr. JOHN EBERLE, the able and enlightened Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine in the Medical Department of Transylvania University.

In this county suddenly, at an advanced age, Mr. RICHARD PLUMMER, a native of Rhode Island but for many years a resident of this county. Mr. Plummer was a soldier of the revolution.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, Feb. 24, steamer Henrietta & Nelson with Goods for G. McNeill, H. L. Myrover, C. T. Haigh, Thos. S. Lutterloh, Hall & Johnson, J. Huske & Son, J. Hollingsworth, C. J. Orrell, Jos. Baker, Nott & Starr, A. Kimball, Willkings & Belden, Stark & Pearce, Benj. Robinson, L. D. Henry, Curtis & Myrover, W. L. McKay, C. P. Mallett, E. L. Winslow, H. Leete, J. G. Cook, G. B. Atkins, A. W. Steel, Jos. Baker, and C. G. Mallett.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—FEBRUARY 28.

Brandy, peach,	85 a 90	Molasses,	35 a 40
Ditto, apple,	65 a 70	Nails, cut,	7½
Bacon,	9½ a 10	Sugar, brown,	7 a 11
Beeswax,	23 a 25	Lump,	16
Coffee,	12½ a 13½	Loaf,	18 a 20
Cotton,	8 a 9½	Salt,	75 a $1
Cotton Yarn,	20 a 30	Sack,	$3 25 a $3 50
Corn,	75	Tobacco, leaf,	2 a 3½
Candles, F. F.	18	Cotton Bagging,	16 a 25
Flaxseed,	90 a $1	Bale Rope,	8 a 12½
Flour,	$5½ a 7½	Wheat, new	$1 a $1 10
Feathers,	45	Whiskey,	45 a 50
Iron,	5½ a 6	Wool,	20 a 25

D. GILCHRIST,
SURGEON DENTIST,

INFORMS the citizens of Fayetteville and its vicinity, that he has taken a room at Mr. A. S. Brown's, where he may be found until the 8th of March next.

February 27, 1838. 82-1w

Wanted Immediately,

A JOURNEYMEN CABINET MAKER and a CHAIR MAKER, to whom I will give as good wages as can be had any where. By the job or otherwise.

Letters addressed to me will be attended to.

C. H. DEJERNATT.

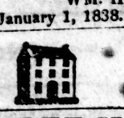
Greensborough, N. C. Feb. 8, 1838. 1-3

$50 REWARD,

WILL be paid to any person who will lodge my man DICK, in any jail in the State. Dick is a Brick-Layer and Plasterer by trade, and has worked in most of the Counties in the Eastern part of the State. He is a stout black fellow, about 26 years of age, and plausible in his carriage.

WM. H. BEATTY.

Bladen county, January 1, 1838. 75 tf.



LAFAYETTE HOTEL.

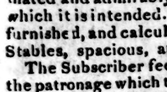
Fayetteville, North Carolina.

THE Subscriber having purchased from Col. Joshua W. Cochran, the unexpired term of his lease of the Lafayette Hotel, gives notice that he is now prepared to accommodate Boarders and Travellers. The House is commodious, well ventilated and admirably adapted to the purpose for which it is intended. The Parlors are large, well furnished, and calculated for private families The Stables, spacious, and shall be well provided.

The Subscriber feels grateful to the public for the patronage which the Hotel has already received, and will endeavor by care and attention to the comfort of his guests, to merit and enjoy a continuation of the same.

Cold and Warm Baths

attached to the Hotel, and *always* in readiness.



All the Stages arrive at and depart from the Hotel, where seats are secured.

THOMAS COCHRAN.

October 1, 1835. 57tf.

Sugar, Coffee, Molasses.

RECEIVED per steamer Clarendon and Wilmington, and for sale by the Subscribers corner of Hay and Maxwell streets.

200 Bags Rio COFFEE,
30 bbls. do. do.
70 hhds. Molasses,
30 do. Sugar,
30 bbls. Loaf, do.
75 kegs Nails,
20 bbls Copperas.

Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Indigo, Cassia, Brimstone, Starch, Rope, Bagging, Malaga Wine, Glass 8 × 10 and 10 × 12, Hollow Ware, Weeding Hoes, Iron, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

20 Bozes TOBACCO,
30 bbls. Apple Brandy,
20 do. Whiskey.

WILLKINGS & BELDEN.

September 7, 1836. 5tf.

Negroes wanted.

THE Subscriber is desirous to purchase 30 or 40 NEGROES, of both sexes, not under ten nor over thirty years of age, for which the highest cash prices will be given.

NEILL JOHNSON.

January 12, 1835. 19tf.

New Goods.

JOHN MUNN

HAS just received his Stock of *Fall and Winter GOODS*, consisting in part of

7 Hhds. Porto Rico, } *SUGARS,*
3 do. superior St. Croix }
50 bags prime green Rio Coffee,
20 do. do. do. Laguira do.,
Imperial and Gunpowder Teas,
Loaf and Lump Sugar,
10 tons Swedes and English Iron, assorted,
50 kegs Nails, 4d to 20d,
25 pieces Bagging, heavy 42 inch,
20 coils Rope,
Blacksmith's Bellows, 30, 32, 34 & 36 inches,
Anvils, Vises, Screwplates and Hammers,
Trace Chains, superior Axes,
3 fine twist double barrel Fowling Pieces,
Shot Guns, &c.

—ALSO—

DRY GOODS,

Hats, Shoes, Caps, Blankets, &c., &c.

All of which will be sold on the most accommodating terms for Cash, Produce or good notes.

Fayetteville, November 15, 1836. 15tf

Tailoring.

THE Subscriber returns his sincere thanks for the very liberal custom he has received in his line. He continues in the establishment formerly occupied by Smith & Johnson, (McArn's new building,) where he will carry on the TAILORING BUSINESS in all its various branches, and hopes by assiduity and attention, to merit a continuance of the custom of his friends and the public.

DANIEL SMITH, (Tailor.)

Fayetteville, March 1. 78 tf.

500 PACKAGES
FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

WE are now receiving our Fall and Winter Stock, which comprise a large and extensive assortment of

Dry Goods and Groceries,
Hardware and Cutlery,
Hats, Caps and Shoes,
Drugs and Medicines, Crockery, &c.

Which we offer at low prices for Cash, Produce or undoubted Paper, *at wholesale.*

NOTT & STARR.

December 7, 1837 70-3m.

GRAY'S INVALUABLE

OINTMENT,

FOR THE CURE OF

White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, Old and Fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Women's Sore Breasts, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally.

Price $1 per pot, or $9 per dozen.

ANOTHER GREAT CURE

EFFECTED BY GRAY'S OINTMENT!!

Raleigh, September 21, 1836

I am now 38 years of age—when in my 17th year, I received a wound in my left leg, which become ulcerated, and continued so until the first of March last. It would occasionally heal up, and then break out again; but most of the time, it was in a very painful condition, the sore having extended to a large size, and become very deep. I tried many remedies to make a cure, without success, until I applied *Gray's Invaluable Ointment*, two pots of which have effectually cured my leg, and reduced it to its natural size. The cure would have been made much sooner, had I strictly attended to the directions for the use of the Ointment; but this I failed to do, while I took much exercise, and very imprudently used tight bandage. My leg has been well for more than six months, during which time I have walked much, yet it remains firm and free from all soreness or inflammation. After have been afflicted for a period of forty one years, I now enjoy the benefit of a sound leg again.

LEWIS HOLLOMAN.

A fresh supply of the above article just received by

E. J. HALE.

NEW WHOLESALE STORE.
350 PACKAGES.

IN addition to my former Stock and business, I am now receiving 350 Packages of Goods, all of which is entirely new, and has been recently selected by myself out of the late Package Sales in New York, with the utmost care, taste and economy, and which I am determined to sell on as good terms as any Stock ever before offered in this market. at *wholesale entirely* for *Cash* or on time for *approved notes.* (liberal discounts will be made for cash payments.) My assortment is *complete,* consisting of English, French, India and American Spring and Summer Fancy and Staple

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, Paints, Dye Stuffs, Drugs, Medicines, &c. &c.

I now invite customers and traders generally, to call and examine my stock; I can offer them such inducements as will ensure patronage.

Orders will be punctually attended to by

C. J. ORRELL,

Yellow Brick Buildings, Hay street.

Fayetteville, N. C., April 12, 1837. 36tf.

P. S. I will give my renewed attention to the receiving and forwarding Goods, receiving Cotton and other produce for storage, sale or shipment, as the owner may direct; or any other business consigned to me. C. J. O.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Drug and Medicine Store.

Dr. Thos. J. Jordan

IS now receiving from New York and Philadelphia, a large and extensive assortment of the above articles, which, in addition to his former Stock, makes his assortment entirely complete.—Also, PAINTS, OILS, DYE STUFFS, HATTERS' MATERIALS, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS of every kind, and PATENT MEDICINES of every variety; all of which he warrants to be genuine, and will sell as low as can be procured in this State.

—*ALSO*—

BERNARD'S REMEDY FOR ASIATIC CHOLERA, CHOLERA MORBUS, DIARRHŒA, and various intestinal disorders.

April 20, 1836. 85tf

THE subscriber has just received a large supply of the following articles, Fresh, genuine, and of very superior quality—

Gum Myrrh, Cayenne Pepper, Lobelia, Skunk Cabbage.

Also, TRIPPE'S CONCENTRATED SARSAPARILLA, for the cure of Scrofula, Mercurial, Siphilitic and other diseases which depend upon a scrofulous condition of the body. This article is prepared by a new process without boiling, and is warranted to contain in a concentrated form, the active principles of the soot obtained from the most approved species of smilax. Castor Oil, Varnish, &c. T. J JORDAN.

August 18. 2tf.

GRAY'S INVALUABLE

OINTMENT,

FOR the cure of White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, Old and Fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Women's Sore Breasts, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally.

Price $1 per pot, or $9 per dozen. For sale by

THOS. J. JORDAN,
Green Street

June 1, 1837. 44tf

The Subscriber

IS just receiving at his Grocery Store, on Hay street, a fresh supply of

CONFECTIONARIES,

Lemon Sirup, fresh Lime Juice, French Brandy, Holland Gin, warranted genuine, Madeira, Sherry and Malaga Wines, Old Jamaica Rum,

And every article in the Grocery line, which will be sold at reduced prices.

T. J. JORDAN.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the Subscriber are requested to come forward and make immediate payment, as further indulgence cannot be given.

T. J. JORDAN.

October 16, 1837. 63tf

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS are now receiving a general assortment of

Dry Goods.

—ALSO—

HARDWARE, CROCKERY and GLASSWARE.

GROCERIES, DYE STUFFS, &c.,

To which the attention of the public is respectfully invited.

HOOPER & MAC LAURIN.

September 20, 1836. 7tf

$100 REWARD,

FOR **ALFRED**, the property of Mr. Joseph Du Brutz, and **HARRY**, the property of Maj. Gideon Seawell.

The above Slaves escaped from the Subscriber on the road (via this place) from North Carolina to Alabama, in Lancaster District, So. Carolina, 16 miles East of Land's Ford, on Catawba river, on the night of Tuesday, the 21st instant, as he was conveying them to their owners, in Marengo County, Alabama. I will pay the above reward of One Hundred Dollars for both the above named Slaves or Fifty Dollars for either, if retaken and lodged in Jail, so that they may be gotten by their proper owners or by the Subscriber. It is believed that they will make their way back if not taken, to their former range.

WILLIAM LOCKE.

Chesterville, Chester District, South Carolina, Nov. 23. } 70tf.

A TEACHER Wanted.

THE Trustees of the Ravenscroft Academy are anxious to employ a first rate Classical Teacher, to take charge of that Institution, situated in the town of Fayetteville, N. C. No one need apply who can not come highly recommended; and for such an one, it is believed the situation will be found highly desirable. The services will commence on the 1st day of January next.

By order of the Board,

RO. STRANGE, Pres't.

Nov 25, 1837. 69tf.

Murrell and Crockett.

A NEW supply, just received by

E. J. HALE.

June 21, 1837. 46tf.

EQUITY BLANKS.

Clerk and Master's Deeds,
Subpœnas to bring in parties,
PRINTED AT THIS OFFICE.

NEW SUPPLY OF BOOKS & STATIONARY.

THE Subscriber has received from New York, the principal part of his Fall purchases of BOOKS AND STATIONARY, consisting of a great variety of School, Medical, and Miscellaneous Books, Paper, Blank Books, &c. &c. which he offers for sale low for cash.

E. J. HALE.

November 7, 1837

GEORGIA INSURANCE *And Trust Company,* At Augusta.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS, Of which $627,000 is paid in, and invested in Bank Stocks, and the balance in a course of payment, by monthly instalments.

BY the act of Incorporation, the property of each Stockholder is bound, to the amount of his stock, for all contracts made by the Company, while he is a Stockholder, and for six months afterwards: which makes the actual responsibility of the Institution equal to Two Millions of Dollars.

The present number of Stockholders is Two Hundred.

Extract from the By Laws.

"In settling losses, if the *right* of the assured be clear, advantage shall not be taken of any mere legal objection."

Insurance, against fire, and on Marine and Inland Navigation, may be effected by application, personally, or by letter, at the office, or to any of the Company's Agents. The terms of Insurance will be as favorable as those of other good offices. On risks taken by Agents, losses will be paid, where the premiums are received

THOMAS S. METCALF, President.

Directors.

Samuel Hale,	*Artemas Gould,*
Amory Sibley,	*John M. Adams,*
Solomon Kneeland,	*William H. Morgan,*
Moses Roff, Jun.	*Elisha Manton,*
Adam Johnston,	*William P. Rathbone,*
David W. St. John,	*Benjamin H. Warren,*
Jacob Moise,	*James P. Stuart,*
Hays Bowdre,	*Samuel H. Peck.*
Andrew J. Miller,	*George Parrott,*
Edward Padelford,	*Francis M. Robertson.*

WILLIAM T GOULD, Secretary.

Agents.

New York City, Henry Thomas, 48 Pine street
Baltimore, John G. Proud & Co
Fayetteville, N. C., Starke & Pearce.
Charleston, S. C., John C. Holcombe.
Hamburgh, S. C., George Parrott.
Savannah, Padelford, Fay & Co.
Darien, P. R. Yonge & Sons.
Milledgeville, Iverson L. Harris.
Macon, Charles Day.
Columbus, Arthur B Davis.
Wetumpka, Ala., Seth P. Storrs.
Montgomery, do, Stickney & Wilson.
Irwinton, do., Field & Morgan.
Mobile, do., Fielding Bradford.
Tallahassee, Florida, Robert J. Hackley.
Apalachicola, J. Day & Co.
New Orleans, Francis Ganahl.

December 1, 1837. 78tf.

100 REAMS Wrapping PAPER, just received from the Salem Mills.

Also,

10 gross of the Farmer's and Planter's large ALMANAC, for the year 1838, and for sale by

C. J. ORRELL.

Fayetteville, August 29, 1837. 56 tf.

Just received and for sale by the Subscribers,

100 BUSHELS IRISH POTATOES, (a superior article.

16 hhds. MOLASSES,

Jan. 2. THOS. SANDFORD, & CO.

REMOVAL, AND NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber has removed one door West of his old Stand, the Store formerly occupied by John M. Dobbin, Esq. dec'd, where he has opened and offers for sale, a General Assortment of

GROCERIES,

Hardware, Dry Goods, Hats, Shoes, Boots, Seal & Fur Caps, Crockery and Glass Ware,

Together with various other articles too tedious to enumerate, which he offers at LOW PRICES for *Cash* or *Country Produce.* The public are invited to call and examine for themselves.

G. B. ATKINS,
Foot of Hay Mount.

N. B.—CONSTANTLY on hand, an assortment of almost *all kinds* of *Foreign* and *Domestic*

Spirits, Wines, &c.

G. B. A.

Fayetteville, October 9, 1837. 62tf

SHOE & LEATHER STORE,

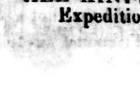
MARKET SQUARE,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THE SUBSCRIBER has just received a Large STOCK OF

BOOTS & SHOES,

Comprising a very general assortment.—Also, Sole and Upper LEATHER, Calf Skins, Lining and Binding ditto, Shoe Thread, Varnish, &c &c.

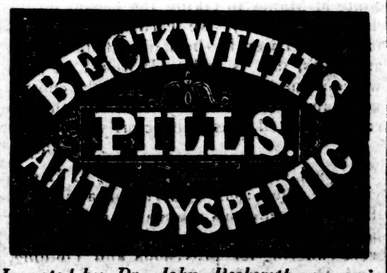
All of which will be sold low for Cash.



GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS and SHOES manufactured from the best materials.

PELEG PEARCE.

October 17, 1837. 63tf



Invented by Dr. John Beckwith, an eminent Physician of Raleigh, N. C.

THE Subscriber having been appointed *Wholesale* and Retail Agent for the sale of BECKWITH'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC PILLS, will furnish Country Merchants and others at a reduction proportionate to the quantity purchased.

They are neatly put up in tin boxes, with an envelope containing directions for their use. Price 50 cents per box.

August 2, 1834. E. J. HALE.

Bale Rope at 5 Cents.

A QUANTITY of BALE ROPE, taken from bags of Cotton manufactured at the Subscriber's Mill, for sale at 5 cents per pound.

C. P. MALLETT.

November 28, 1837. 69tf.

ALL KINDS OF JOB PRINTING, Expeditiously executed at this Office.

ANSON HOTEL, WADESBOROUGH, N. C.

THE SUBSCRIBERS having purchased that well known and long established PUBLIC HOUSE, on the North East corner of the Public Square in the town of Wadesborough, inform their friends and the public generally, that the same is now open for the reception of Travellers and Boarders.

Their TABLE will be supplied with the best the Market and surrounding country affords.

Their BAR with the choicest Wines and Liquors, Foreign and Domestic.

Their STABLES spacious, and bountifully supplied with Grain and Provender of all kinds, attended by faithful and attentive Ostlers.

The undersigned pledge themselves that no exertions on their part shall be wanting to give general satisfaction to all who may call on them

☞The Cheraw and Salisbury Line of Stages arrive and depart every day from the above Hotel, except Sunday.

STURDEVANT & MURPHEY.

December, 1837. 73-3m

NEW GOODS.

I AM NOW RECEIVING, per Steam Boats Henrietta and Cotton Plant, my ENTIRE STOCK of New, Seasonable Fall and Winter

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES, &c. &c.

All of which have recently been bought in New York and Philadelphia, on the best possible terms, and will be sold UNUSUALLY LOW, for *Cash,* or on time to *punctual* customers. Call and see.

My Stock consists *in part* of the following, in addition to the old Stock:—

100 Packages DRY GOODS,
150 bags Rio, Cuba, Laguira and Java COFFEE,
25 hhds. St. Croix & Porto Rico Sugar,
100 sides Sole Leather,
12 tons Swedes and English Iron,
100 kegs Nails and Brads,
40 casks choice and common Wines,
50 boxes 8 x 10 and 10 x 12 Window Glass,
1000 lbs. Bar Lead,
1000 lbs. Buck and Drop Shot,
50 kegs Dupont's FFF Powder,
50 do No. 1 White Lead, in Oil,
20 barrels Paint Oil,
25 do Tanners' do,
200 pair Trace Chains,

Loaf and Lump Sugar, Teas, Drugs and Medicines, Paints and Dye Stuffs, Blacksmiths' Bellows, Vises, Anvils and Hammers, together with every other article which constitutes a *STOCK COMPLETE;*—it is therefore unnecessary to enumerate further.

C. J. ORRELL,
Yellow Brick Buildings, Hay Street.

Fayetteville, October 17, 1337. 63tf

FOR SALE.

200 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
300 bushels Cadiz do,
100 kegs White Lead in Oil, part pure,
110 casks unslacked Thomastown Lime,
100 kegs cut Nails,
20 barrels Calcined Plaister,
50 barrels No. 3 Mackerel,
20 half do 1 do,
15 tons Iron, flat, square and round Bars, and Hoop Iron,
10 barrels Tanners' Oil,
5 casks London Porter,
Madeira, Sicily Madeira, Teneriffe and Colemina Wines,
1 dozen baskets Champaign do,
15 boxes (2 dozen) fine old Madeira Wine,
20 boxes & half boxes Blond Raisins,
Common and English Dairy Cheese,
Hyson, Gunpowder, Imperial and Black Teas,
Porto Rico and St. Croix Sugar in Hhds and Barrels.

JOHN HUSKE & SON.

January 9, 1838. 75tf

Notice.

AGREEABLE to an order of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Dec'r Term, 1837, I will expose to Public Sale, for cash, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on Monday the 5th day of March next, the following pieces or lots of

LAND,

Or so much thereof as will pay the Taxes due, and all incidental expenses, viz.

TAX

1 Lot improved, North street, by Jno. Douglass, $1 50
1 do do. Lower Fayetteville, by Rebecca Howell, 1 25
1 do do do do Estate Jno. Parker tax of '35 and '36, 3 78

G. DEMING, Collector.

Fayetteville, Jan. 15, 1838. 76ts.

SELLING OFF *AT PRIME COST.*

THE undersigned, some time since gave notice that he would sell the remainder of his stock of GOODS at cost and charges. He now gives further notice, that he will sell his stock at prime cost, for cash; and a very small advance on their New York cost, on time, to good men.

December 26, 1837.

WM. S. LATTA.

P. S. Those indebted to the undersigned are requested to make immediate payment. Those who do not comply with this request, may by the 1st of February next, expect to be called on by the officers of the law.

73-3m. WM. S. LATTA.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

The Subscriber is now receiving a large stock of

GOODS,

Consisting in part of CLOTHS, MERINOES, SATTINETS, HATS, BONNETS, SHOES, &c. &c. Being desirous to sell out by Spring, these Goods will be sold very cheap for Cash.

JOHN McARN.

January 3, 1838. 74-tf

Taken Up,

AND committed to the Jail of Cumberland County, on the 17th inst., a negro man who calls his name GEORGE, and says that he belongs to Thomas Rice, of Union District, South Carolina. Said negro is about six feet high, stout and active, 23 or 24 years of age. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

N. B. This negro has since stated that he belongs to Thomas McGee, of Person County, N. C.

FRED'K MOORE, Jailer.

Fayetteville, Dec. 19, 1837. 72tf.

Convention Debates.

THE DEBATES in the Convention for the amendment of the Constitution of North Carolina, for sale, and also for delivery to subscribers in this place and in Bladen and Columbus counties.

E. J. HALE.

CHEESE.

JUST received by Steam Boat Henrietta, 25 casks prime CHEESE.

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

January 6, 1838. 75tf

Notice.

THE Subscriber having purchased the entire interest in the late Firm of Leete & Cook, duly notifies all persons having claims against the same, to present them to him; and those indebted either by Bonds, Notes or Accounts, are respectfully requested to pay the same without delay.

The business in future will be conducted by him, at the old Stand of Leete & Cook, GREEN STREET, where he is now receiving, in addition to his present Stock, a general assortment of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES,

Hardware, Hats, Shoes, &c.,

Which he will sell low for CASH, or in exchange for Country Produce.

H. LEETE.

October 30, 1837. 65tf

100 pieces heavy Cotton Bagging,

For sale by

JOHN McARN.

Iron and Molasses.

In Store and for Sale by the Subscribers.

20 Tons Swedes Iron, (assorted.)
10 do. English.
40 hhds. prime retailing Molasses.

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

THE Subscriber is now opening a general assortment of **BOOTS AND SHOES**

Misses, boys and childrens' do.
Negroes, do.

Made stout and serviceable.

He is now manufacturing seal, kid, and prunelle water proof Boots and Shoes, by Northern workmen, of the most fashionable kind, and of the best materials. Those who wish to keep their feet dry and preserve their health, will do well to call likewise.

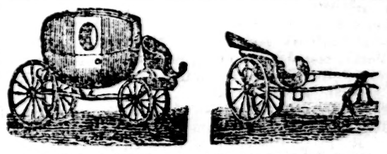
☞A good assortment of Shoe and Saddle LEATHER, which will be sold low for cash.

B. BEACH.

November 22. 68tf.

Wanted to employ, two

good BOOT MAKERS, to whom good wages will be given. B. BEACH.



GARDNER & McKETHAN,

OFFER their sincere thanks to their friends and the public in general, for the liberal encouragement they have received, and also inform them that they have now on hand, finished and unfinished, a considerable quantity of Work, such as

Close Family CARRIAGES, Large and small BAROUCHES, for one and two Horses,

Also, a variety of WAGONS, on Elliptic Springs and Chains, for one or two Horses. Also, GIGS and SULKIES of all descriptions. All of which they will sell low, and warrant to be of good workmanship and materials. Persons wishing to purchase any article in our line of business, would do well to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. Orders will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

☞REPAIRING neatly executed at the shortest notice, and on reasonable terms.

P. S.—All Work previously made and sold by them, will be repaired free of expense, if they have failed by bad timbers or workmanship

October 3, 1837 61tf

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully inform their friends, that they have just received from N. York and Philadelphia, their Fall and Winter GOODS, consisting of a general assortment of

BRITISH AND AMERICAN

DRY GOODS,

Hats, Shoes, Bonnets, Groceries, &c.

Which will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce, or on time to punctual customers.

JOHNSON & MARTIN.

October 17, 1837. 63tf

JEREMIAH KYLE

HAS JUST RECEIVED a large and splendid supply of

SPRING GOODS,

The principal part of which were purchased by the Package,—among which are

850 pieces Calicoes, 275 pieces Ginghams,
175 pieces French Muslins, elegant Muslin Capes,
120 pieces Irish Linen, Table Covers from 6-4 to 12 4,
8-4 Linen Diaper, Long Lawns, Bird's eye Diaper,
250 pieces blue and grey Drills, Rouen Cassimere,
Crape Camlet and Princetta,
185 pieces Linen Drilling, very cheap,
Belt, Cap and Bonnet Ribbons,
Superfine blue, black, green, olive & claret Cloth,
Do. Cassimeres, striped, checked, and plain,
25 pieces 6-4 French Bombazine, some extra sup.
3 4, 7-8, 4 4 and 6-4 brown & bleached Damasks,
Plaids and Apron Checks,
Thread Edging and Lace, Bobbinet do,
With many other articles in the Dry Goods line, in all about

315 PACKAGES.

Country Merchants and others wishing to purchase by Wholesale or Retail, will please call and examine the Goods.

April 3, 1837. 35tf

State of North Carolina,

ANSON COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1837.

Henry W. Stricklin & Co. } *Original Attachment,*
vs. } Levied on several
Robert C. Hattaway. } tracts of Land and one Wagon.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant, Robert C. Hattaway, is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therefore, *Ordered by the Court,* That publication be made in the *Fayetteville Observer,* for six weeks successively, for the defendant to be and appear at the next Term of our Superior Court of Law, to be held for Anson County, at the Court House, in Wadesborough, on the 2d Monday of March next, to replevy, plead, answer or demur, otherwise judgment final will be entered against him, and the property levied on be condemned to satisfy Plaintiff's claim.

Witness, *Jno A McRae,* Clerk, of our said Court, at Office, the 2d Monday of September, A. D., 1837.

77 } JNO. A. McRAE, C. S. C.

Aaron Burr.

JUST RECEIVED, Vol. 2d and last of Davis's Memoirs of Aaron Burr; The Token for 1838; The English Annual for 1838; The Christian Keepsake for 1838; The Juvenile Annual; Tales from the German; The Good Fellow; Lockhart's Life of Scott; Pickwick Club, 4 vols.; Thornton's Family Prayers, &c.

E. J. HALE.

December 26.

Commission & Forwarding Agency.

THE SUBSCRIBER having established himself in Wilmington for the purpose of transacting the above business, respectfully tenders his services to the public. Goods consigned to his care will be forwarded with the utmost dispatch and with every particularity observed.—Particular attention will be paid to the sale of Tobacco, Flour, Naval Stores, Staves, &c. as well as the purchase of Groceries. He flatters himself that a knowledge of the business, combined with unremitting attention, will entitle him to a share of public patronage.

WM. O. JEFFERS.

REFERENCES—O. P. Stark, North & Haigh, John C. Latta, Jos. Baker, Esq. Ray, W. S. Latta, Henry Horn, Esq.

Molasses, Cheese,

JUST RECEIVED,

10 Bbls. Prime N. O. MOLASSES,
20 casks CHEESE,
10 bags Rio COFFEE,
25 bbls. No. 3 MACKEREL,

For sale by

THOS. SANDFORD.

December 26.

Dwelling House to Rent.

A CONVENIENT and pleasant Dwelling, on Gillespie street, with possession given on the 1st of October.

C. P. M.

July 26, 1837.

TO RENT.

THE choice of Pews No. 5 and 30 in Copal Church. Apply to

THOS. SANDFORD.

January 8, 1838.

NEW BOOKS.

ERNEST MALTRAVERS, Bulwer; The Token for 1838, the Pickwick Papers, 4th vol; The Nicks; Miss Leslie's Pencil Sketches, Modern Society and Modern Accomplishments by Miss Sinclair, daughter of Sir John Penny Magazine; Fielding, by the author of Jemaine; The Wife at Home; Young Ladies' Young Wife's Book; Grund's American Almanac for 1838; Combe on the Constitution of Man; Todd's Sabbath School Teacher; American Constitutions, containing the Constitution of North Carolina; &c. &c.

Received by

E. J. H.

December 12, 1837.

Notice,

THAT the Subscriber received Letters of administration on the personal Estate of Matthew Miles Draughon, dec'd, at September Term, 1836, of Cumberland County Court, and all persons having claims against the Estate of said deceased, are hereby requested to present them to the Subscriber within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery; and all persons indebted to said Estate are requested to pay the Subscriber.

WM. C. DRAUGHON.

September 5, 1836

NOTICE

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of McNEILL & JOHNSON, are hereby notified that the subscriber alone is authorized to settle the business of the late firm, and it is essential that the accounts should be settled without delay.

DANIEL McNEILL.

Fayetteville, January 27.

Beckwith's Anti-Dyspeptic PILLS.

THEY are neatly put up in tin boxes, with an envelope containing directions for their use. Price 50 cents per box, for sale, wholesale and retail, at the Drug and Medicine Store of

THOS. J. JORDAN.

June 1, 1837.

For Rent.

THE STORE at present occupied by Mr. Tillinghast, on Hay street, will be for rent one year. Possession given on the 1st of January next. For terms, apply to

THOS. SANDFORD.

July 22, 1837.

HOLBROOK'S BELLS

For Churches, Manufactories, Plantations, &c.

HOLBROOKS', the most celebrated Bell makers in this country, having made arrangements with the Subscriber to receive and execute all orders for their Bells of any size, in the manner which they will warrant of the very best quality, not surpassed by any Bells in the United States. Also, Town Clocks, Church and Parlour Clocks, of superior finish and tones. Orders received and information given by

JAMES MARTIN.

N B. They will warrant their Bells, and if any fail to give satisfaction, they may be returned for another. Also Old Bells recast.

Fayetteville, October 20. 58tf

French Burr Mill Stones For Wheat, and Cologne Stones for Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agent for the sale of the above Mill Stones in this State, by Egenton & Morris, Manufacturers, of Baltimore, would here inform those wanting the same that they can be furnished by sending their orders to me at this place. We *warrant* the article to be *genuine;* if it is not, we will furnish a new pair instead.

C. J. ORRELL,
Brick Buildings, Hay street.

Fayetteville, Sept. 20, 1836.

Rowand's Tonic Mixture.

FOR THE CURE OF AGUE AND FEVER.

A FRESH SUPPLY of this valuable and popular Medicine. Just received by

E. J. HALE.

December 6, 1836.

Notice.

TAKEN up and committed to the Jail of Cumberland County, as a runaway and vagrant, on the 4th of June, 1837, a negro girl named Nancy, who is supposed to belong to Stephen Wright, of the State of Georgia. She is about 25 years of age, about 5 feet high, black complexion, and is a lunatic. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away, within the time required by law, or she will be sold to pay her Jail fees.

FRED'K MOORE Jailer.

Fayetteville, Jan. 15, 1838. 76tf

Notice.

ALL those indebted to either of the Subscribers are requested to settle the same with Matthias W. Steel, at an early day, or the claims will be placed in the hands of an Attorney

GEO. C. McNEILL,
EDM'D B. RICHARDSON,
EDM'D BLAKE.

Sept. 1837. 58tf

Rodgers's Cutlery.

THE Subscriber has just received a large supply of Rodgers's, Wostenholm's, Russell's and Crook's Pen and Pocket KNIVES, of various kinds, and best quality.

E. J. HALE.

October 10, 1837.

Children's Toy Books,

For sale at the Book Store of

E. J. HALE.